The Constitution.

VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1876 NO. 73

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga

TERMS:

Daily, one year....	$10 00
" six months....	5 00
Weekly, one year....	2 00
" six months....	1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, one year, 20 cents.

WEATHER REPORT, SEPTEMBER 9

Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Dept. Agriculture.

HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.

7 A.M	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
29 006	28 966	28 939	Average height for day 28.970

TEMPERATURE.

Temperature of air in shade.

7 A.M	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
78°	87°	84°	Mean temp'ture for day 83°.

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun: 156°

MOISTURE.

Per cent. of moisture in the air:

7 A.M	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
67	55	65	Average for the da 6[illegible]

WIND

blew during the day from the west at the rate of 2 miles per hour. This is equal to a pressure of 2 ounces per square foot of surface.

Cloudy throughout the day No rain during the day.

Radiation from the earth during night of 8th: 56°

Maximum temperature for the night of the 8th: 85°

Minimum temperature for the night of the 8th: 71°

PROBABILITIES:—South Atlantic and Gulf States, southerly winds, stationary temperature, lower pressure, and occasional local rains will prevail.

During the summer months THE CONSTITUTION *will be sent to subscribers in the country and at the springs at the rate of $1 00 per month free of postage.*

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 110 and closed at 110⅜.

MIDDLING UPLANDS closed in New York at 11 9-16. In Liverpool at 6 1-16.

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

We give up a large portion of our space to-day to the publication of the admirable and statesmanlike address of Hon. B. H. Hill, upon the occasion of the recent flag reception. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Hill in the presence of a vast concourse of his fellow-citizens, here in the Gate City of the south, will command the attention of the whole country. They ring out a clear, honest pean to the union, and charm by the fervor of the patriotic pride visible in every utterance.

It is a striking antithesis here presented, with Ben Hill in the south landing and swearing by the union, and applauded by thousands, and republican orators in the north stirring up the worst passions of bigots and fanatics with the old war cries and the maddening flourishes of the "bloody shirt." It is strange history that we are thus making for posterity, but thank God, it is honest history upon the part of the south. Honest in differing with the union once our people reconciled are its honest and sworn defenders forever hereafter. Mr. Hill speaks the popular sentiments and honest men cannot fail to see in these demonstrations the fidelity and zeal of the south in every patriotic duty. Let the speech be scattered throughout the union!

FACT AND COMMENTS.

"ORIGINALITY," says Professor Harris, "is the treason of philosophy."

MATTERS are very quiet in Turkey. No new sultan since last Sunday.

MR. EVARTS is the father of eleven children, all now at the homestead in Vermont.

ANNA DICKINSON, Bret Harte, and Kate Field will fetch out a joint play entitled "The Disgruntled Critics."

IN Peabody's model buildings, London, the death rate is only 12 annually in every 1,000, while the parish rate is 24½.

THE Delaware senatorship that belongs to the Saulsbury family, is next to be enjoyed by a third brother—Gov. Saulsbury.

SIX hundred Servian convicts were pardoned by Prince Milan on the day an heir to his throne was born.

THE nomination of Mr. Adams must have made "the widow" Butler stand aghast It will not assist Benjamin materially in his run for congress.

A NAVAL auction extraordinary is to be held off the Irish coast. The sunken ironclad Vanguard, the tops of whose masts only are visible, will be sold to the highest bidder soon.

BOSTON POST (Dem.)—Here's a straw: Twenty-seven Boston gentlemen took a sail down the harbor last week. A majority of them have always voted the republican ticket, and all but three of them are going to vote for Tilden this fall.

SIR CHARLES DILKE resides in a large villa upon the banks of the Thames, shaded by venerable and luxuriant oaks. He is waited upon by thirty footmen, who wear his livery of white and gold. He always drives a four-in-hand.

THE largest lantern ever made will soon be erected at Galley-head, on the coast of Cork. It will consume 1,600 feet of gas per hour, and the flashing light will be visible through the fogs. The power of the light will be equal to 2,000,000 candles.

BUNYAN's grave in Bunhill Fields, London, will soon become unrecognizable, it is said, unless means are taken to restore it. Owing to atmospheric changes and the vandalism of tourists, the most prominent portions of the sculpture are rapidly disappearing.

HER VON DER SEEDEN, once a Prussian official, has received the first formal permission for fire burial. The bodies of his two children are to be subjected to incremation and the ashes sent to their parents. The question of cremation is said to have made decided progress among the educated classes of Germany.

AT present the whole constituency in England and Wales numbers 2,340 763 electors, consisting of 843,803 in counties, and 1 484,844 in boroughs, and 12,116 in universities. In Ireland there are 23[illegible],763 electors, and in Scotland 295,429.

THE ticket ought to be, in our opinion, Dorsheimer and Lord and Dorsheimer. In either event the democracy will carry the state, and will be all the stronger for the misadventure of last week, over which the supporters of prolonged misrule in this nation affected to be so jubilant.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE republican committee at Indianapolis have completed their list of reform campaign orators. Here they are:

H C Warmouth,	Powell Clayton,
R C Schenck,	G E Spencer,
Alonzo B Cornell,	Orville Babcock,
O P Morton,	John Sherman,
W W Belknap,	Tom Murphy,
George S Boutwell,	Ben Butler,

Sitting Bull, *if his engagements permit.*

BUSINESS has really taken a start. It is not a sudden improvement, and will not be rapid, but there is a better feeling in business men in nearly every department, with here and there a resumption of productive industry long idle. We can only hope that the bitter experience of the past three years will serve to prevent another reign of the speculative mania until the government is ready to resume its broken promises, and meanwhile we look for a slow but steady improvement of business, which will daily strengthen confidence.—Boston Herald.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

ATLANTA MOVING IN THE MATTER OF RELIEF.

What Macon is Doing—Status of the Fever in Savannah.

The meeting at the chamber of commerce yesterday morning was respectable in numbers and influence. The meeting was called to order by Vice President W. J. Garrett. Col. Albert R Lamar being present was invited to address the meeting. He said there was no doubt that destitution prevailed in Savannah Capt. Wheaton wrote to him that the destitution in Savannah was great. What was most needed was money clothing, live fowls, butter, eggs, etc The country people will not bring them produce because of the existence of yellow fever. With fifty or sixty new cases every day something must be done. The Benevolent association at the beginning of this season, had $15 000 in its treasury. The drafts upon in has been heavy.

Contributions are desired but not in bulk, as it is apprehended that the fever will continue for some time. There are but two causes that will stop the fever—a heavy frost, or the absence of material for it to feed upon. Frost does not come until about the middle of November. When the fever prevailed in 1854, frost fell on the 8th of November. Therefore, anticipating a long siege, articles and contributions should be forwarded gradually. The Western and Atlantic railroad and Central railroad, will transport all articles free of charge.

Vice President Garrett read a communication from F F Coulter, agent of the Southern express company, voluntarily offering to transport all contributions to Savannah free.

Col W M Lowry advocated the appointment of a committee to solicit donations of poultry, eggs, butter, clothing and money.

Col John Stephens seconded the motion with his usual ability. Atlanta would raise $1,000 with ease.

Dr. N L Angier moved that the chairman appoint a committee of nine which prevailed and the chair appointed as said committee—

Sam W Inman chairman, J W English, E P Chamberlin, J H Franklin, A F Nunnally, W W Compton, Col. John Stephens, H A Fuller and J J Toon.

The chair stated that at the suggestion of Col. Lowry he had appointed young and active men. The names of Mayor Hammock and Mayor pro tem Maddox were left off at their request. There will be a special meeting of council at the mayor's office to-morrow night to take measures for the relief of the sufferers in Savannah.

The following is the the appeal of the committee.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ATLANTA.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee by the Chamber of commerce to solicit subscriptions from the people of Atlanta for the yellow fever sufferers of our sister city of Savannah. We will visit you on Tuesday the 12 inst.

The cause appeals to the generous instincts of every man who has a spark of sympathy for his suffering fellow man. We hope none will refuse to give according to ability. S M Inman J W English, J A Franklin, A F Nunnally, W W Compton, John Stephens, E P Chamberlin, H A Fuller, J J Toon, committee.

MACON MOVING.

Macon held a rousing meeting on Friday night. John W. Burke presided.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of the city of Macon, hereby extend to the citizens of our sister city, Savannah, in this day of their sore affliction from yellow fever, the cordial invitation to come among us, and thereby escape, if possible, the scourge which is now upon them. Our climate is healthful, and we ask them to come and make their homes with us during the present epidemic.

Resolved, That a committee of five from each ward in the city be appointed by the chair to solicit subscriptions of money and provisions, to be sent by said committee to the benevolent association of Savannah, when said benevolent association shall indicate the same will be acceptable or desirable, and that our country friends be invited to unite with us in this good work.

Committees were appointed in each ward. Rev G N McDonald stated that he had left there Friday last, and was satisfied that the epidemic was on the increase and had not yet reached its climax. There was much suffering among the poorer classes and it was reaching among the more wealthier classes, but they had the means to get away, so that the distress was confined mostly to the poor.

Major Sheilman, agent of the Central railroad, was called upon, and stated that he had no other information of later date than in the papers, except that which the conductor on the train to-night brought. It was simply that the people in Savannah seemed in better spirits and that it was thought that the fever was abating.

The mayor and chief of police were requested to state what had been done by the city officers in relation to the sanitary condition of the city.

Macon Telegraph.

The train from Savannah last night brought but few passengers. All with whom we conversed were of the opinion that the fever was on the decrease, with a large falling off in the number of deaths. A daughter of Edward C Anderson, jr, is reported to have died on Thursday, and several prominent residents are mentioned among the new cases.

The Central railroad authorities, we are informed, are conveying, free of charge, the poorer classes to and from Savannah, night and morning—giving all who desire to do so an opportunity of sleeping outside the city. It is said that many avail themselves of this well timed generosity, and that numerous coaches are required for their transportation. If this report be true, it shows very great and considerate liberality on the part of the Central road.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter from a well known gentleman, whose statements will be received without a question:

SAVANNAH, September 7, 1876.

Editors Telegraph and Messenger: Having a large circle of friends scattered by the panic throughout the state, who will believe my report, allow me the privilege of communicating reliable information through the colums of your wide extended paper.

They know that I am not located in the city, but adjacent to it, and through the years of 1854 and 1858 was an active worker in combatting the disease.

On Monday afternoon last, I came down to the city to see for myself the real condition of affairs. I found undue excitement existing in the minds of the people—fear engendered from false reports and rumors which were flying on the wings of the wind. Everyone giving currency to wild rumors and denying the truth of the official reports. I quietly took note and investigated, and my conclusion is that no burial has been omitted in either of the cemeteries in the city. On one or two occasions persons have been interred late in the evening after the report of that day has been sent to the clerk of the council, but they have invariably appeared on the following day.

The disease is of a mild type, easily controlled by proper medical treatment, and when the mind has not been demoralized by fear the patient soon recovers But when reason is dethroned, the physician's skill is of little avail.

Destitution has much to do with the present condition of things. Had an efficient organization been formed for supplying the wants of the poor and needy six weeks ago and nutritious food served out them, I believe much of the present disease and death would have been avoided. Even now their wants are only partially supplied.

Council yesterday afternoon appointed a committee to investigate the causes, but they are patent to any one. The Springfield plantation on the west, and the body of old rice fields on the east, have been frequently overflowed by the floods of rain late in the spring and the early summer, subject to a temperature which invariably engenders fever, together with a disregard to old sanitary measures; cleansing cesspools in the heat of the day; throwing the offal from the city within the corporate limits, etc, under the action of the elements creating a poisonous atmosphere.

Disease is produced by a violation of nature's laws. When we learn to pay a due regard to them, we may expect immunity from disease.

Some of the faculty think that we are about or very near the crisis of the disease which we hope will prove the case.

Yours, E. J. PURSE

Savannah News.

The popular name applied to those who have left is "skippers," not captains, however.

Some of our "skippers" will go so far that they will not be able to get back during the centennial year.

Some of the "can't-get-aways" are uncharitable enough to make sarcastic remarks about affectionate husbands who only left town on account of their wives.

Some of our citizens who have heretofore spent their evenings down town will now have a chance to get acquainted with their wives and children. They stay at home at night.

"Eechus," is the way a refugee telegraphed a friend to tell him he was "anxious" to hear from Savannah Well, that is a new way to spell it, but it is just as good as the other way

The report of the interments for yesterday shows a decided decrease, there being eleven interments reported, of which six were yellow fever cases, only half the number reported Tuesday. Hereafter these reports will be revised by the health officer, and certified to by him before they are published, as will be seen by a notice in another column It will also be seen by the same notice that after to-day the report of new cases will be discontinued. It will be observed from the following that there are seven less new cases reported than were in the report for the previous day:

OFFICE HEALTH OFFICER,
SAVANNAH, September 7, 8 o'clock p m.

Consolidated report of yellow fever cases for the last twenty-four hours—new cases, fifty-three.

J. T. MCFARLAND, M. D.
Health Officer

A very good feeling prevails among all classes of our citizens, and we trust it will continue.

A DALTON DISASTER

COLLISION BETWEEN A WAGON AND A TRAIN.

Three Persons Seriously Injured—Thrown High in Air.

Special to the Constitution.

DALTON, Sept. 9, 1876.

This evening, as the State road passenger train bound for Atlanta was leaving the city, a collision occurred between a locomotive and a two mule wagon, containing three persons who miraculously escaped death.

The family was that of a Mr McGee, in the neighborhood of Spring Place He came into town to meet his wife and child, who arrived on the train. He was enroute home with them and attempting to cross the track while the train was approaching the crossing. The locomotive struck the wagon completely demolishing it. Mr. McGee was tumbled into the ditch and badly cut in the head but was upon his feet in a moment. His wife was thrown high in the air, and fortunately fell outside of the track. She held on to her child which escaped without injury. Mrs McGee had her shoulder broken and received a severe cut in the head. All three parties were severely bruised, but not fatally injured. One of the mules was run over and mangled to death.

The affair was deeply regretted by the officers of the train, who were powerless to prevent the accident. John Moore was the conductor and Tom Shivers the engineer. They aided the unfortunate party all in their power. B.

SHOOTING SCRAPE.

One Gentleman Goes for Another With a Pistol.

A shooting scrape came off last night about half past eight o'clock upon Marietta street, which created no little excitment. The parties are both well known in the city. They were Mr A J McAlister and a genteman by the name of William Cargile. The shooting occurred in the "Girl of the Period saloon", but on account of the disinclination of those who know anything about the matter to give any information about it, we are unable to give all the particulars. Mr. Cargile is connected with Brad street's agency, and has generally borne the reputation of being a very peaceably disposed gentleman. Last night however, he became involved in a dispute with Mr. McAllister, in a saloon on Marietta street. What the cause of the difficulty was we did not learn, but McAllister left the saloon first, and went to the "Girl of the Period" saloon. A few minutes afterwards Cargile walked in and asked if Mr. McAllister was there. McAllister stepped forward from near the bar, and fired two shots at him, neither of which, however took effect. He was arrested and taken to the guard house, where he was bailed. The affair created some little excitement on the street. It is said McAllister will be able to show ample justification for his act.

AN AGED BRIDAL PAIR.

The Oldest of Brides and the Youngest of Groomsmen and Bridesmaids.

Boston Globe.

On Thursday evening an unusually interesting marriage ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Daniel L. Sawyer, in Haverhill, Mass., the Rev. A. A. Williams officiating. The bridegroom was Eben H. Little, Esq., 82 years old, a native of Hempstead, N. H., a successful Boston merchant. The bride was Miss Jerusha Palmer, 84 years old, a wealthy maiden lady formerly residing on Beacon street, Boston, but late of Somerville The groomsman was Master Anson, 14 years old, and the bridesmaid, Nellie M. Sawyer, a miss of 13. The wedding party consisted of about thirty persons, relatives and friends, including the infant of 13 months with its suggestive prattle, to those of three-score years The parties to the union are hale and hearty, with no abatement of natural fervor save that which attends advancing years. Mr. Little has been married once before, and several years ago passed the period of his golden wedding. To the bride the relations were new. The early hours of the honeymoon are to-day being spent in an excursion down the river in the Queen of the Merrimac, the party being joined by the Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, to whom they will present a practical illustration of how the odd are sometimes made even. The romance of the affair is, that Mr. Little, "longing for a kindred spirit," and yearning for a heart that could commune with his own, made proposals to Miss Palmer several months ago, which were then not looked upon with favor. Within the past ten days, however, an answer was received, reversing the former decision and assenting to the proposed union. The maiden became his affianced, and the necessary preparations for the nuptial ceremonies were hastened, so that the event took place last evening. The venerable pair are to make their abode in this city.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

FIRES AROUND THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

Sherman Wont Mix in Politics—All Quiet in Charleston—A Heavy Fire in Cincinnati.

The Eastern Question in England—Gladstone on the Stump—News from the Morava.

Special to the Constitution.

A Hayes Reformer in Trouble.

NORFOLK, September 9.—Calvin L Gardiner, postmaster at Suffolk, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 charged with embezzlement.

All Quiet Along King Street.

CHARLESTON, September 9.—At midnight the city is quiet. The streets are being patrolled by detachments of the white clubs. The colored democrats held a meeting to-night under protection of a strong guard.

Struck an Iceberg.

LONDON, September 9.—Steamer Arbitrator of New Orleans Liverpool, struck an iceberg. Loss $35,000.

Tilden's Brother Dead.

NEW LEBANON, Sept. 9.—Moses Tilden, brother of Gov. Tilden, died this morning.

A Tailor's Failure.

NEW YORK, Sept 9—Trappahagen, Hunter & Co., tailors, have failed. The liabilities of the firm are not given.

$50,000 Aflame.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—A. H. Lyon & Co.'s sash and door factory was burned to-day. Loss $50,000.

Movements of the Magnates.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Chandler returns Tuesday.

Headquarters do not credit Trapper Ridgley's account of Custer's fight.

It is understood that Robeson will have Chief Engineer Wood courtmartialled for his letter to congressman White. The letter was calculated to provoke a challenge from a gentleman. White is a republican member of congress and Wood took umbrage at words used by White in debate.

Caleb Cushing, minister to Spain, is in New York on a two months leave

No Abatement in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 9.—The total interments to-day were twelve, of which ten were yellow fever; of this number seven were children of nine years and under.

The Jumel Jumble.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A new suit has been brought to test the right of Nelson Chase to Madame Jumel's property. In this case it is the heirs French of Stephen Jumel, who brings the suit in the United States circuit courts.

The Southern Passenger.

SAVANNAH, September 9.—Passengers for Florida and Southwest Georgia, coming via Chaaleston, are transferred three miles from this city to the southern bound trains.

Tracking the Talmadges.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., September 9.—John H. Talmadge, of the bankrupt firm of Talmadges of New York, was arrested here Thursday evening, and still remains in jail, trying to secure bail. It is understood that creditors of the firm have effected an organization to punish, if possible, the Talmadges to the utmost and, that if bail is forthcoming there are other warrants ready, for serving.

No More from Tweed.

LONDON, September 9.—No further particulars of the supposed arrest of Wm. M. Tweed has been received. Yesterday's dispatch announcing the arrest of one Tweed, was sent precisely as received here. Subsequently came the dispatch to the Reuter.

Reported mutiny on the Franklin have not been received.

Sound of the Loom.

LACONIA, Sept. 8.—Belknap's mills which have been idle for three years, will resume operations soon, under the name of Laconia Mills.

Roughs Arrested.

BALTIMORE, September 9. — Ten roughs who disturbed the republican meeting last night were arrested. Two shots were fired.

A Careful Account.

A carefully revised summary of the gubernatorial vote in Vermont gives Fairbanks 23,732 majority.

Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—In accordance with instructions telegraphed to the agents by their managers, who had a convention at Erie yesterday, rates on all kinds of coal was reduced fifty cents per ton.

The Medical Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, September 9.—At to-day's session of the international medical congress reports were received from several sections and referred for publication. The delegates from Great Britain and Canada presented separate papers signed by each delegate from the separate countries congratulating the president and officers for the success of the congress and on the high value of the various papers presented and on forward impulse it has given to the progress of medicine in the widest sense of the word—they also expressed in the strongest and warmest terms their sense of, and their thanks for unmeasured kindness and courtesy and the unbounded hospitality with which they have been received on this centennial occasion and aded that they all would carry back with them a most grateful recollection of that warm right hand fellowship which has been so invariably extended to them by their brethren of the United States. After adopting resolutions of thanks to officers of the university of Pennsylvania and of Jefferson medical college of this city, the congress adjourned sine die.

The Greenback Maul-e.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The independent greenback party have requested all citizens who approve the nominees and endorse the platform of the national convention held at Indianapolis May 17th, to send delegates to a convention to be held at Albany Sept. 26th. This convention is to nominate presidential electors and a full state ticket.

W. B. Clerke, whose failure was recently reported, has notified the stock exchange that he is prepared to pay all indebtedness in full on presentation

Mutiny on an U S War Vessel.

PARIS, September 9.—The Figaro publishes a telegram from Nice of the 8th, reporting a meeting aboard the Franklin United States frigate at Leghorn. The dispatch says the commander of the Franklin, in order to save the lives of its officers, fired with a mitrailluse gatling gun upon the mutineers, nine of whom were killed before order was restored.

Is it True.

LONDON, September 9.—An agent of Reuter's telegram company at Rome telegraphs as follows: The United States steamship Franklin, left Spezia to-day for Villa, France. Neither our correspondent at Epezia nor those at other places know anything about the alleged mutiny on that vessel as telegraphed from Nice to the Paris Figaro.

Good for Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept 8.—The legislature and senate are almost entirely democratic.

A Vexed Question.

MADRID, Sept. 8—At a cabinet council it was decided to notify the authorities that while the constitution forbids manifestations offensive to the Catholic religion, a proper respect for the inviolability of Protestant churches and cemeteries must be enforced.

GLADSTONE'S CAMPAIGN

A Vigorous Assault on the Policy of the Government.

LONDON, September 9.—Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of his constituents on Blackheath this P. M. on the eastern question. The weather was unfavorable, a heavy rain falling, but in spite of that a crowd of people, estimated to number twelve thousand, assembled to hear the ex-prime minister, and gave him an enthusiastic reception. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting at the Turkish atrocities were passed. There was some dissent from a section of the audience which considered that the resolutions did not express sufficient indignation at the proceedings of the Turks.

Mr. Gladstone in his address said, throughout his experience he had never witnessed a movement to compare with that which had arisen during the last two weeks throughout England, concerning the atrocities. Mr. Schuyler's report as coming from a representative of a nation, the inhabitants of which we rejoice to call brethren, and from one whose personal character and trustworthiness he had taken pains to ascertain, had produced a most marked impression on his mind and convinced him that he could no longer bear the responsibility of remaining silent. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show that the Turkish government was responsible for the atrocities.

Atrocious Conditions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7, VIA ODESSA, Sept. 9.—It is said that the porte has refused to suspend hostilities until Servia accepts its conditions of peace, which comprise the demolition the fortresses at Belgrade and Simindria, and the limitation of the Servian army to 20,000 men.

No New Movements.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—No new military movements are reported from the seat of war to-day, but the report telegraphed from Deligrade to the Daily News and published this morning, of a movement of the Turks to out flank the Servians at Deligrade corresponds with information received from other sources.

Mouhktar Pasha has done nothing important on the northwest of Montenegro.

The Turks Chastised.

A special dispatch to the Times from Cettinje, says Dervish Pasha's attack in the southeast on Wednesday was made by several columns which crossed the Zetta and Movatischa. When repulsed a portion of the Turks were cut off from the fords. They were driven into an angle between two rivers,

And Pushed into the Moratischa

which runs between the perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery, which was posted to protect the crossing, was ineffectual to check the pursuit and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left dead on the field and upwards of a thousand drowned. The Montenegrins lost 300 in killed and wounded.

Gone to See for Himself.

LONDON, Sept 9.—Right Honorable William Edward Forster, the liberal member of parliament for Bradford, has gone to Bulgaria to visit the scenes of the Turkish atrocities.

Lord Derby will receive the deputation Monday on the eastern question. This is supposed to mean that the government will take this opportunity of answering the criticism made on their policy.

A special dispatch to the Times from Belgrade says outside of Belgrade there is a very strong feeling of discontent against the government which is ready to manifest itself. A member of the Skuptchina, prominent in favoring war, has been obliged to leave his native town and come to Belgrade from fear of his constituency.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says it is stated in well informed quarters that a party in the Turkish ministry favoring severe conditions in settling terms with the Insurgents, has gained ascendency.

TECUMSETH'S TACTICS.

The General of the Army will not Compromise Himself.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—At a meeting of the seventh ward Hayes and Wheeler minute men, at Brooklyn on Wednesday night, the following letter from Gen. Sherman was read:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1876.

E. R. Kennedy, Esqr.:

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for the compliment conveyed in your note of the 29th and regret that a proposed trip to California prevents me being in Brooklyn on the day you name. Of course I am pleased to note the honor which you hold the national emblems which we followed to the sea, and that you number among your members some of the men who composed that army. I feel every possible interest in the honor and glory of our national government, but trust that you will not use my name in any party connection.

I must not be a partizan because I have chosen to dedicate my few remaining years to my profession, which is eminently national, leaving every citizen free to choose his own course in life, and to ally his civil fortunes to any of the parties into which a free people always divide for the varied interests that always do arise.

With great respect your friend,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A RARE ITEM.

Showing the Scarcity of News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Maj. W. W. Screws, of the Montgomery Advertiser, is here on his way home from a three week's trip north. He reports the political outlook good.

SEAR'S SON.

The Young Man Wins the Cash.

Telegrams to the Constitution.

BOSTON, September 9.—The supreme court to-day rendered a decision in the famous Sear's will case. The will provided for the payment by the trustee of a certain stated income to the testator's son, but made no provision for the ultimate disposal of the balance of his immense estate. The court decided that it devolves to the son by way of resulting trust.

THE CHARLESTON RIOT.

COMPARATIVE QUIET RESTORED.

Rumors as to the Origin—Part Taken by Negro Women—Scene of the Riot Pictured—Incidents.

Charleston News and Courier.

The old adage about the relative value of prevention and cure received a striking illustration last night. The riotous mob, which was so bold and unmanageable during the whole of Wednesday night, was wonderfully tamed by the quiet preparations that were known to have been made yesterday to vindicate the public order and good name of the city; and, contrary to general anticipation, with the exception of some isolated disturbances, of no very grave character, the city last night reposed in profound though enforced peace.

THE EXCITEMENT YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning the white men in the community were evidently deeply stirred. A meeting of the officers of the various rifle clubs was held at eleven o'clock, and a resolution was adopted offering their services to the municipal authorities to quell any riot that might take place in the city and that the authorities were powerless to quell. It was at the same time determined to afford protection to all colored democrats who desired to speak at the meeting which was to be held in the evening, and with this view the various companies were ordered to assemble at their armories, there to await orders. At 3 o'clock it was known that Mr. J. M. Buckner, who was wounded in the riot on Wednesday night, had died of his wounds. The coroner was notified of the fact, and at once empanelled a jury of inquest, who were adjourned over until to-day. The gentlemen who had been arrested and rescued by the police on the night of the riot, appeared before Justice Hutchinson and gave bond for their appearance at a future time should they be called upon.

By 7 o'clock p. m. the younger portion of the white male population were out under arms. The negroes were also out under arms, having been supplied by their leaders with an abundance of ammunition. Both sides, however, kept within their respective rendezvous, and a collision was thus avoided. The Butler guards attended the colored democratic meeting in a body, a battalion of one hundred men having been sent to the upper ward to look after things in that quarter. During the evening there were several interchanges of shots, in one of which, in King near Wentworth street, a colored man, name unknown, was slightly wounded. A strong police force was thrown out on the streets, however, and very few disturbances occurred. The law abiding white citizens of Charleston have determined to allow no more bullying of colored democrats in this city, and the sooner the black mob and their leaders recognize the fact, the sooner we will have quiet in the community.

Charleston Journal of Commerce.

All day yesterday, the emeute of Wednesday night was the subject of discussion among all classes of people. The negroes especially, seemed to be excited on the subject, and treated the affair according to their various degrees of intelligence. The young men and rough, seemed highly elated at what had been done, and gleefully compared notes. The older men, or those shrewd enough and sufficiently versed in politics, appeared to deplore the trouble, and made absurd efforts to blame the white men.

RUMORS.

Rumors were afloat during the day among the whites, most persons inclined to the opinion that the riot was a premeditated affair, and openly accused the leaders of the republican party of instigating it, the prompt apparently good organization of the negroes, certainly support this theory. An intelligent colored preacher, with whom a reporter of the Journal of Commerce conversed, said that the republicans were holding ward meetings in different portions of the city, and accounted in that way for their prompt appearance in force.

The speeches at these ward meetings could hardly have been conciliatory, for the negroes seemed from the first, to be inspired with a spirit of hostility towards the whites generally; the appearance of a white man on upper King street late on Wednesday night, being the signal for a general rush and savage attack. What lends an additional coloring to the idea of premeditation, is the prompt appearance of

WOMEN

howling and fairly spitting in their frantic rage. It was reported that boats were held in readiness to notify the negroes on the islands and to obtain reinforcements from the islands. Another rumor was that the negroes had been largely supplied with revolvers by a well-known radical politician; this was denied, and no proof of its authenticity has been found.

THE SCENE OF THE RIOT.

All along King street, from Calhoun to Cannon, evidences of the fight were plenty. Every window which had not been protected by blinds, was shattered by missiles; on the walls were marks of pistol bullets, and occasionally bloodstains on the pavements. Early yesterday morning revolvers and other weapons were picked up and appropriated.

Grant's Family.

His family is now all grown, and exemplifies the youth at which he married. Jesse Grant, the youngest, is eighteen years of age; Ulysses S. Grant Jr., is twenty-three; Fred. Grant is quite a man, and Nellie has been a mother. There is but one grandchild. The two sons who are at home are said by all who have known them to be quiet, well-balanced, capable minds. "Buck" Grant is the president's secretary. Surrounded on every side by people pushing their own interests, the president found that the only spot of perfect sincerity to stand upon his home and family. the son opens letters when his father is not at home; if his father is present, the son dissects the mail and his father reads it. There is no quality in Grant more ready than these adjutant qualities of disposing of orders and correspondence. John A. Rawlins told me that the first surprise and consciousness of power in grant he felt was to see him dispatch his correspondence at Cairo. "He was perfectly sincere, simple, and diplomatic with all," said Rawlins, "and I, who had been a politician, felt that he would not rise if he did not discriminate more between people."

There are about eight servants in all in the family. Henry is steward and boss; Robert looks out for the horses; Beverly is a subordinate in the dining-room and pantry; Smith, a large fellow, is waiter, hall servant and postman. All are negroes. The cook is a woman. There are three female servants. Such is the economy of the house that these men-servants have to do double duty to eke out there parts.

MR. NORCROSS AT AUGUSTA.

A Short Talk on Finance.

Augusta Chronicle.

The meeting was called to order by E. S. Belcher, who moved that W. H. Harrison, colored, be called to the chair. The motion was adopted.

On motion, J. W. Lyons was requested to act as secretary.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to listen to an address from Hon. Jonathan Norcross, republican candidate for governor of Georgia. The speaker would be introduced by Col. Isham S. Fannin.

Col. Fannin said that, unexpectedly to himself, he had been called upon to introduce to the audience Mr. Norcross, of Fulton county, republican candidate for governor of Georgia. He had known Mr. Norcross for twenty-five years. Thirty-five years ago he was a citizen of Augusta. His interests were identified with the state of Georgia, and he hoped that he would be given a respectful hearing.

Mr. Norcross said he asked the attention of the audience to a few facts and figures. He did not propose to say a word that would be offensive to any one. Thirty-five years ago he arrived in Augusta and in Georgia for the first time. Not a railroad had been built in Georgia. The canal had not been dreamed of. The great Nestor of railroads, John P. King, was then in the United States senate battling for a sound currency. He had received kindness from the people of Georgia and the citizens of Augusta from that time to the present. He had as strong an affection for the people of Augusta as for any place in the union. He called their attention to-night to the finances of Georgia. Let the finances be well conducted and all else will be right. Let the finances be loosely conducted and all else will fail.

It is not only the duty of the governor to recommend means of revenue but to see that the revenue is well taken care of after it is collected; to see to it that it is faithfully disbursed. We had such a man in George W. Crawford, an old whig. When he came into the government the finances of the state were in nearly as bad a condition as they are now. There were in the library some old volumes Some shrewd legislator introduced a bill to have all old documents copied under the direction of the governor. Now Mr. Crawford instead of having ten secretaries, had two. When they had copied them, they presented a bill for $3,000. Mr. Crawford merely said, "Do you consider me a d—n fool?" They went off and returned in a few days with another bill for the same work for $1,500. He said to them, "Go to hell." These young men finding that there was a boss over the treasury, said they would take whatever the governor thought right. The governor therefore paid them $250. That was the way their own favorite son, Herschel V. Johnson bossed the treasury. Governor Jenkins was one of the purest of men; an excellent jurist, but when he came to be governor, he treated his subordinates with too much suavity, and the consequence was that "honest Jack Jones" walked off with $400,000 which had not been heard of since. Neither Governor Smith nor the legislature had been able to find out what had become of the money yet. [Voices in the crowd—How about Bullock? What about blockade running? Go it, old Southcross.] I'll tell you about Bullock presently. I only ask you to hear me. After the war James Johnson was provisional governor, and he took tolerable good care of the finances. Then came military Governor Ruger and the hangers-on took all they could get. Next was Rufus B. Bullock. Rufus joined hands with the baser sort of democrats of Georgia and went to issuing bonds to railroads in every neighborhood, to the moon and to every other out of the way place. He would have bankrupted not only the treasury but the entire state if he hadn't been brought up with a round turn. After Bullock came Governor Smith You will let me talk about him, won't you? [Voices—No, no.] Chief Christian, of the police force, appeared on the steps at this juncture and appealed to the crowd to give the speaker a respectful hearing. No attention was paid to his remarks, however.) I have nothing to say of Gov. Smith as a gentleman. He has always treated me with the greatest courtesy. But some how or other "honest Jack Jones" has managed during his administration to make away with eight or nine hundred thousand dollars of the people's money, right under Gov. Smith's nose. If some other more competent men is not placed in charge of the government, the state finances will be utterly ruined.(A voice—"You will never be governor.") I do not expect to be governor. I am not speaking to be goveror, but I am speaking to the people of Georgia. I am not speaking to the republican party, but to the whole people But to resume the thread of my discourse in reference to the finances. The first deficit in the state treasury was under Jack Jones' management, during the Jenkins' administration, $400,000; the second was under Jack Jones' management, during Smith's administration, $800,000. I have here the comptroller general's report which will substantiate all that I say. John Jones state treasurer, stood charged with $1,480,000. After that, Comptroller General Goldsmith tells us that he added to this $182,000, making a total of over $1,600,000. (A voice, "But how about the Freedman's bank?") I have nothing to do with the Freedman's bank. Afterwards Treasurer Renfroe receipted for $742,000, leaving $882,000 unaccounted for. We are paying interest on a state debt of $10,000,000. The interest amounts to $781,000. (Here the noise and confusion became so great that the speaker could not be heard.) I hope you will listen to me. I want to show you how the debt came about.

A motion was here made to adjourn sine die. The motion prevailed and the meeting dispersed

We regret that there was any interruption. We can afford to be not only just but generous.

—"James Centennial Jones" has just been christened at Ithaca, N. Y.

—Figaro says: "Distrust fair complexioned women with wide mouths."

—Four quarts of milk are required to make one pound of cheese.

—A Pittsburg editor solemnly avers that "the hind legs of rats are as tender as those of frogs"

—Alligator steaks are popular with the ladies of Mobile; it is said to improve their complexion.

—Twenty American women can stand before a fashionable milliner's show-window and betray almost as much interest as twenty American statesmen at a dog fight.

—A messenger in the treasury department sent a dollar to a Chicago firm who advertised a method of writing without pen and ink. In a few days the answer came: "Write with a pencil."

ADVERTISING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISERS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square.....	$3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$10.00
Two Squares....	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares..	9.00	16.50	22.00	26.50
Four Squares...	11.00	20.00	27.00	28.00
Five Squares....	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares.....	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00
Seven Squares..	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.0
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One Column..	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.0

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies, and such like amusements $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business" 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at six words. Contract rates reasonable. Transient Advertisements must be paid in advance.

ALL FOR LOVE.

The Romantic Suicide of Miss Paollagga, a Beautiful Soprano.

N Y Sun.

About a year ago, Angeline Paollaggo became acquainted with Joseph Haus in St. Colomba's Roman Catholic church on West Twenty-fifth street. Both belonged to the choir, she being the leading soprano and he the tenor. They met every Sunday and were soon regarded as lovers. She lived with her widowed mother at No. 222 West Sixteenth street. Mrs. Paollagga looked coldly on the wooing. In May last she heard stories affecting Haus' character, and she forbade his visits to her daughter. He then quit the choir and engaged himself as pianist and leader of the glee club on the steamer Plymouth Rock. Mrs. Paollagga saw nothing more of him, and supposed that his attentions to her daughter had ceased. A month ago she learned that they were in the habit of meeting, and she sent her daughter to the Catskills.

The girl returned on Friday and confided to an acquaintance the fact that she had planned to elope with Haus. On Saturday Mrs. Paollagga was informed that her daughter had accompanied Haus on the excursion of the Plymouth Rock to Rockaway. She met her on the return of the steamer to the foot of Twenty-fourth street, and scolded her, took her home, and when they went to bed, refused to kiss her good night. This mark of affection the mother had never refused before, and the daughter remained awake all night weeping.

On Sunday the girl told her brother that she had taken poison, and pointed to an empty bottle, labelled "Bitter oil of almonds," that had been in the house for culinary use. Physicians were summoned and she begged that her life might be saved; but she died within three hours in great agony.

She was in her nineteenth year, and is described as very beautiful. Her father was an officer of the French government in Algiers, and afterward consul at St. Thomas. She came to this city five years ago, and sang as a volunteer in the choir of St. Francis Xavier's church. Prof. Berger took a warm interest in her musical progress, and thought that she was destined to become a great singer. He obtained her the position she held in the Twenty-fifth street church.

CENTENNIAL CONFLAGRATION.

Eighty Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Telegram to the Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 9.—At half past four o'clock this p. m., a fire broke out in Murphy's oyster saloon on Elm avenue opposite the main exhibition building. The flames spread east, west and south, consuming the entire lot of buildings on Elm avenue, from the Trans-Continental hotel to the Ross house, about thirty in all, including several variety shows, beer gardens, restaurants, all from one to two and three stories high. The fire also spread back from Elm to Columbia avenue, taking in all the intervening property, including the New England hotel, a boarding house and an ice cream saloon and a restaurant all 2 story buildings. Wild excitement prevailed both in and outside of the centennial grounds, and vast numbers of people flocked to the scene of the fire, until at least sixty thousand persons were in the immediate vicinity. The Trans-Continental hotel caught fire on the roof four different times but the flames were immediately extinguished. So intense was the heat from the fire that it scorched the paint on the turn stiles at the entrance gates of the exhibition requiring a stream to be played upon them and upon the southern side of the main exhibition building.

It is thought by some that the fire was the work of an incendiary, others attribute it to the explosion of a kerosene lamp. A man is in custody under suspicion.

The Ross House was damaged to the extent of $20,000; and the new England house, $15,000. Individual losses are ranging from one to six thousand dollars. Attendance to-day 100,000.

GRANT'S LITTLE JOKE.

His Economical Views with Respect to River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The president informed congress, in a pert message, that it had appropriated more money for river and harbor improvements than his economic views would permit should be expended. Backwoods congressmen wondered at the president's impudence in sending such a message to the law-makers, and but few understood that it was a bit of levity on the part of the chief magistrate. Probably never before has a river and harbor appropriation bill

FAILED TO BECOME A LAW

until two months after the fiscal year had begun. For years this appropriation bill has been among the earliest passed, thus giving officers of the engineer corps opportunity of sending in the estimates, with the report of operations for the previous year, and beginning the expenditure of the new appropriation promptly with

This year, however, the appropriation was so delayed that the president, acting upon the advice of the head of the engineer corps, determined to limit the expenditure to important works. To day the following order was indorsed by the secretary of war on General Humphrie's communication:

Respectfully returned to the chief engineer, who is hereby directed to limit the expenditures under the accompanying bill to two millions of dollars. The chief of engineers will determine the localities and allotments, keeping in mind the general instructions that no new work of any character shall be commenced, and that no expenditures shall be continued upon works not clearly national in character

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary.

The principal part of the five millions appropriated under the bill this year was for improvements in Northern states. On account of

THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON,

before the allotment could be announced the work advertised and the bids awarded, the engineers would be obliged to stop work. There then would remain only the months of April, May and June of the fiscal year in which the work could be proceeded with. The limitation of the expenditure, therefore, to two millions of dollars amounts to nothing, and the president's famous rebuke, instead of being a serious matter, by the light of the facts as they exist in the engineer's bureau, appears like an executive joke.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

PRINTER FOR CITY AND COUNTY.

Judicial Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS.

Supreme Court Decisions.

The pamphlet of Decisions for term just closed are now ready for delivery. Send order at once. Price, $1 00 per pamphlet to CONSTITUTION subscribers; $3 00 to others. Volumes 46, 47, 44, 49, for sale. Address THE CONSTITUTION office, Atlanta G. june8—dtf

THE Columbus Enquirer urges a thorough organization of the party in every county. Let Georgia, it says, consign radicalism to forgetfulness and help the democrats of other states, by rolling up at least 75,000 majority for Colquitt in October. Good advice.

THE trade number of the CONSTITUTION will be issued on the 21st instant. This postponement was rendered necessary in order to gather all the facts of the past year connected with the trade of the city and of the adjoining towns. We shall be fully ready by the 21st, and a fine exhibit of Atlanta's trade and advantages, both of a public and private nature, may be expected.

IF anybody in these parts thinks he is overburdened with taxes, let him try Natchez a while, where the taxes this year will be fully five and one-eighth per cent. Even in the rural districts of the county, Adams, the taxes are $36.25 on each $1,000. Adams is one of the seven counties in Mississippi that still "enjoy" republican rule.

DID you ever, asks the Eastman Times, see cotton open so fast in August? Two-thirds of the old-land cotton in the county was open on the last day in August. During the first six days of September the receipts at Columbus were 852 bales against 289 during the corresponding period of last year. These facts simply show that the crop is coming forward rapidly.

THE renomination of Mr. Randolph Tucker in the Bedford, Virgina, district will be warmly commended wherever he is known. The Richmond Dispatch says he will hardly have to run against an apposing candidate. With Messrs. Hill and Tucker in the lower house there is no danger that the south will be without able spokesmen on all proper occasions.

THE first district convention stood on the first day, Hartridge, 27; Nicholls. 19. Burke, Screven, Bulloch, Bryan, Chatham, Effingham, Liberty, McIntosh and Tattnall supported Mr. Hartridge, while Emanuel, Pierce, Clinch, Echols, Ware, Appling, Charlton, Glynn and Camden voted for Mr. Nicholls. Wayne was divided. Mr. Hartridge was unanimously nominated soon after the convention reassembled on the second day.

THE Louisville Courier-Journal has received information that the reform-from-within party has began to draw in negroes from various parts of Kentucky for voting purposes in Indiana. But the colonization business will be hereafter attended with some difficulty, for every ferry on the Ohio river has a man on guard to watch the operations of Senator Morton's agents. The importation game based on New York money will not win this time; for every negro who crosses the Ohio from this time on till the tenth of October, will be "kept up with."

THE Massachusetts democratic state convention was very large and very enthusiastic; and the scene is said to have been indescribable when Governor Gaston, in the most graceful and manly way, stepped forward to withdraw his own name that he might present the name of Charles Francis Adams The nomination was carried literally by acclamation. Governor Gaston can safely ask hereafter for any position in the power of the Massachusetts democracy to give him. The election of Mr. Adams is by no means improbable. The enemy are demoralized by the nomination.

IN the social science convention on Thursday at Saratoga, Mr. Charles Nordhoff read a paper on the condition of the south, showing the ill effects of the continual interference of the general governmen with the colored race, contrasting the condition of affairs in Georgia favorably with those in some of the other states where they are more influenced from Washington. This was debated and Mr. Nordhoff's views were generally concurred in by Elizur Wright, Edward Atkinson, George Bradford, Dr. Howe and Professor Sumner, of Yale college. The latter believed that the north should mind her own business, and he was severely opposed to interference by the federal politicians in the internal affairs of the southern states.

IN contradiction of the statemen made by an excited, panic-stricken refugee, that he did not see more than two persons on the streets of Savannah on Thursday last, we have the statement of Captain P. R. Yonge, an old and reliable conductor of the Central railroad, who was in Savannah during Friday, that he saw more ladies and gentlemen on the streets that day than usual, and that there were no evidences of excitment. Business, while it is necessarily cramped by the epidemic, still goes on, and thousands of people still remain at their posts, and a stranger would never mistrust that a panic had emptied the city of its population. There is much sickness and suffering among the poor, and a good many cases of yellow fever, but the grand work of relieving the former and restraining the spread of the latter, goes quietly and effectively on, causing no unnecessary excitement.

THE lowest contracts ever known in the history of railroad transportation are reported as having been recently made. One western concern have a yearly contract from Boston or New York to Cincinnati, all rail, from July to January, at 10c. per hundred, and a contract to Dallas, Texas, all rail, for one year, at 83c. per hundred from New York or Boston. This means simply a utilization of the empty frieght cars going west.

VERMONT AND MAINE.

The managers of the republican party shrewdly decided to keep up their vote in even uncontested Vermont. So they had the state thoroughly stumped and canvassed as if it were really doubtful. Doubtful! It is the one state of the union that has never voted for a democratic president. From time out of mind democratic votes in that state might have been legitimately counted as "scattering." In the last four September elections held in presidential years, the republicans got majorities as follows: In 1864, 29,000; in 1868, 28,000; in 1872, 26,000, and in 1876, 23,000. Their vote has steadily decreased, and the late election, in spite of all their efforts, was no exception to the fate that their blunders and corruptions are bringing upon them.

Look for a moment at the democratic vote, small though it is in this ultra-radical state. In 1872 it was 12,677; in 1874, 13,257; and in 1876, 21,035. These figures show an increase in four years of nearly seventy per cent. The republican vote is almost identical with that of 1868, and but a trifle more than that of 1872. Some remarkable changes occurred. Bennington for the first time becomes a democratic town, the republican vote falling off 25, and the democratic vote being nearly doubled. In Brattleboro the democrats more than doubled their 1864 vote; in Rockingham their vote rose from 61 to 300, and Vergennes that did not poll a democratic vote in 1874, cast seventy-seven this year for the entire ticket. The radicals are welcome to all the comfort they can get out of these figures. It is certain that a similar percentage of increase would give the democracy a "walk-over" next November in nearly every state of the union.

The election in Maine, which occurs to-morrow, will be keenly watched, for the state, although invariably republican, is not so one-sided as Vermont. A governor, congressmen, members of the legislature and county officers are to be elected. The republican state convention adopted the Cincinnati platform. The democrats framed their platform before the meeting of the St. Louis convention, and declared that gold and silver form the only safe basis of our monetary system. They also opposed any inflation of the currency. In some parts of the state the greenback men have made local nominations. The republicans have renominated Selden Connor for governor. The democratic candidate is John C. Talbot. The vacancy in the United States senate, caused by Lot M. Morrill's transfer to the treasury department, was filled by the appointment of James G. Blaine. His term will expire March 4, 1877. His successor will be chosen by the next legislature which meets next January. Five members of the XLVth congress and one member to fill the vacancy in the present congress, caused by Mr. Blaine's resignation, are to be chosen.

Grant carried the state four years ago by 32,000. The vote this year will be very full, and the democrats can not hope to keep the republican majority down to the slim figures of last year. The republican majority will not probably fall below nine thousand, nor will it exceed eleven thousand. The republican majority in the present legislature is 32 on joint ballot, which will doubtless be increased this year on a full vote. The state has not sent a democratic senator or representative to congress since the organization of the republican party. At the worst the Dutch can only take Holland. There are however "bolts" from the regular republican nominations in at least one of the congressional districts—a "bolt" that Mr. Blaine cannot remove, and which may lead to thunder in the air. It will be well to also remember that the average republican majority during the last sixteen years has been 17,961, the votes of presidential years only being taken into consideration. If the republican majority falls below 18,000 it will mean a republican loss. Altogether we look forward to the result in Maine to-morrow with considerable complacency. We have much to gain, and little to lose.

WATER SUPPLY.

The city of New York has nearly outgrown its water supply. When her great aqueduct was constructed over one-third of a century ago, it was estimated that forty gallons a day for each inhabitant would be a liberal allowance. This estimate has not been sustained by experience. The ratio has gone on increasing until it is now 95 gallons daily for each inhabitant. New York is however the best watered city in the world. Chicago's ratio is 80 gallons daily per head; St. Louis' ratio is 60 gallons; Philadelphia's 56 gallons; Cincinnati's 53; Baltimore's 50; Milwaukee's 25. On the other side of the ocean Dublin's is 60 gallons; Paris 38; London 33; Liverpool 30, and Sheffield 20 gallons.

These figures show that there must be great wastage in New York; and the authorities are considering whether it is best to increase the supply or stop the waste. The greatest waste is on the docks and piers, in washing yards, streets and walks and in flooding streets in summer instead of sprinkling them. Water metres have been invented, but the adoption of them would not only be costly in the first instance, but it would lead to a gingerly use of water in tenement houses that would jeopardize the public health. The necessity of a liberal and abundant supply of water in a city like New York is admitted. It is essential to the health, comfort and prosperity of the people and to the protection of property against fire. Nearly all favor more water in preference to any economy in its use.

The daily capacity of the water works of Atlanta is 2,000,000 gallons or 57½ gallons per day to each inhabitant, counting our population at 35,000. This would not be more than we would actually need, if our people entirely relied upon the city's supply of water. As the case is, we consume 780,000 gallons a day or about twenty-two and a third gallons for each inhabitant. The consumption will have to be nearly trebled to equal the supply. We have nothing to fear from that source therefore for at least several years to come although our present ratio of consumption exceeds that of Manchester and several other large European cities. We are in fact very liberal consumers of water when the limited territory covered by the water pipes is considered; and perhaps in the future the subject of water wastage will become a practical question with us.

QUARANTINE ABSURDITIES.

It is perfectly right and proper for the authorities of cities to use all reasonable means to protect their inhabitants from the ravages of deadly epidemics. This should be done, however, with some regard to propriety, and in a manner calculated to meet the approval of all lovers of justice and humanity.

The steamer Dictator runs from Charleston to Jacksonville, touching at Savannah. On her last trip she was guarded while at the wharf in Savannah, which is over a mile from the infected district, and her crew and passengers did not land. Yet this steamer was quarantined at Mayport, some distance below Jacksonville, and put through a most complete fumigation. Drs. Kenworthy and Weldon, the inspectors, announce officially that the steamer has been released from quarantine, and give the following as one of the reasons for their action: "Several severe cases of bilious fever exist in and near Mayport, and we are forced to the conclusion that unnecessary detention at quarantine station might endanger the health of passengers."

We cannot see the propriety of thus quarantining a steamer (which by their own showing, had been carefully guarded from infection), at a station so notoriously unhealthy as to endanger the health, if not the lives of its passengers. We call this straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Under the press of excitement health boards and officials in other places have done equally foolish things in their efforts to protect the population of their towns from yellow fever. We are glad to see proper precaution used under such circumstances, but it does seem to us that some officials act with very little reason, justice or prudence.

OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It is a pleasing sight to see the bright, happy-faced boys and girls who daily pass along our streets to and from our excellent public schools. One cannot look upon the sprightly children and youths without feeling hopeful of the "Gate City." Well may we adopt as ours, the verses of a modern poet:

God bless our darling children,
That go to school to-day!
God guide the little feet that tread
The future's devious way,
And keep them scathless till they come
To man or womanhood;
For in their hands the nation lies
For evil or for good.

As is the husband, so the wife;
The mother, so the child;
Each makes for each a future life
That shall be undefiled,
Or stained and blurred. The doctrine true
Will serve a general rule;
We mould our fate at youth's bright gate
And shape it at the school.

"FATHER, FORGIVE ME."

If I have erred in groping for the light
That steameth from the far-off golden portals,
Chasing the shadows from the guilty night
That broodeth o'er the tribe of erring mortals;
If I have grasped at shadowy forms and fair,
That flit in 'wildering grace above, around me,
Thinking the true, the good, the right were there,
Nor sought to break the spell with which they bound me—
Father, forgive me.

If I have ever found a bitter tear
Coursing down cheeks with sin or sorrow paling,
And left no ray of joy to picture there
Prismatic glory through the grief-drops falling;
If I have heard, amid Life's human choir,
One tone with sorrow's unmistaken quiver,
And touched, all carelessly, the answering lyre,
Causing sweet strings at the rude touch to shiver,
Father, forgive me.

If I have ever turned, with withering scorn,
To censure ill, mistaken or designing,
And drank not patiently the bitter cup
Which thou in love hast profferred, unrepining;
If I have learned not from earth's Holiest One
Its thousands ills, its wrongs, its sorrow,
As but the darkness fleeing from the night,
The dusky heralds of a glorious morrow—
Father, forgive me.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white;
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out holes in little worn hose,
Laying out shoes that are worn thro' the toes,
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin—
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button and to make it look right—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all 'round her chair,
Hearing them kiss forth their soft evening prayer,
Telling them stories of Jesus of old
Who loves to gather Lambs to his fold;
Watching then listen with childish delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep,
After the little ones are all asleep,
Anxious to know if the children are warm,
Tucking the blankets around each little form;
Kissing each little face rosy and bright—
This is what mothers do, night after night.

Kneeling down gently beside the white bed,
Slowly and meekly she bows down her head,
Praying as only a mother can pray,
"God, guide and keep them from going a stray."

RIDER KILPATRICK.

Rider Kilpatrick through counties six
Clattered and battered his warry way
Counting the heads of the sovereigns grim
Fixing up things for election day.

"Clinkety clank!" rang his sabre broad;
"Jinklety-jink!" sang his burnished spurs;
"Killippy-klop!" quoth the hoofs of his steed;
Rider Kilpatrick chimed in a curse.

Rider Kilpatrick with night drew up
Close to the port of the Grand Hotel;
Down he clambered, all jingle and gleam,
Calling for pen, and for ink as well.

Rider Kilpatrick then seized the quill,
Dashing and stabbing, word upon word,
Scratching and swaling, "To Rider Hayes;
Send me a shirt and more money; gird

Hoosierdom round with the greenback bills
Else we are lost and tramp'ed all down."
Rider Kilpatrick, then mounting again,
Galloped away from the peaceful town.

MR. GLADSTONE is opposed to preaching from manuscript. He says the preachers ought to regard the audience as one person who is to be addressed, rebuked, encouraged and won.

MR. Hiram Crankston, who recently became proprietor of the New York Hotel, after it had closed up on the high-rate system, says that since he opened the house and put the rates down to $3 per day it has been full to overflowing; in fact, at least a hundred applicants for lodging are turned away daily.

WEEDEN, who killed his fellow pugilist in a New Jersey ring, is in no danger of being hanged. No law of the state describes the crime of which he is guilty, and at most he will get a long term of imprisonment. For being a party to the fight, aside from the killing, he is liable to a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years.

THE peach packing business is now at its hight at Baltimore. It commences about the 10th of August, and closes about the 1st of October. There are 50 oyster and fruit packing establishments in Baltimore, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the business. In one peach establishment 500 girls and women are employed, in another 500, and so on. In the city 12,000 bushels of peaches are put up daily, using 250,000 cans and employing 8,000 persons. The great bulk of the canned fruits finds its market in the west.

STARS AND STRIPES.

THE STIRRING AND ELOQUENT SPEECH OF HON. BEN H. HILL.

The Flag a Symbol of a Popular Principle.

The Evil Influences of Sectionalism Discussed.

The Rights of the States and the Rights of the United States.

Who are the Real Enemies of Our Government?

The People of the South the True Friends of the Union.

On Thursday evening, the 7th of September, the people of Atlanta, through the Hon. Ben H. Hill, received the splendid banner presented by the excursionists, in a truly enthusiastic manner. We present this morning the masterly speech of Mr. Hill. It will receive widespread attention, as do all the utterances of this distinguished gentleman, for its broad union sentiments and statesman-like spirit:

MR. HAMMOCK'S REMARKS.

We have assembled for the purpose of giving a formal reception to a national flag presented to the city of Atlanta by the members of the late northwestern excursion from the citizens of Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. You have been selected, sir, as the orator on this occasion for the reason that your name and fame are known not only to the city of Atlanta, but wherever that flag floats. It is, therefore my pleasure, and I allowed the high honor to present you this flag, and through you to the city of Atlanta. [Applause.]

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the City Council and Fellow-Citizens:

Immediately after the close of the late war, a gentleman of northern birth, raising and education, one who had been a brave and faithful soldier with the northern army throughout the war, came to make his home in the south. This gentleman is Dr. Wm. H. White, and no man in our state is more respected for his integrity, patriotism and public spirit. He did not come to boast over the humiliation of our defeat. He did not come to rob us in our helpless condition. He did not come to breed strife between the races for the purpose of office and power. He came as a citizen, as a gentleman, as a patriot, to identify himself with us and with ours. To him we opened our doors. He was welcomed to our firesides. What were his previous political opinions we did not stop to inquire. What they were we do not even now know. We should have been glad to welcome millions of the same kind on the same mission. This gentleman after a residence of years, discovered that the great trouble between the north and south arose chiefly from the fact that the *people* did not understand each other. He discovered that the impression so industriously made by designing politicians in the north as to the temper, character and purposes of our people were not true. And he engaged in the patriotic work of doing what he could to correct the wrong impression existing among his northern countrymen concerning us. Among other things, during the last spring, he instigated a movement in which the mayor, the council and board of trade of the city of Atlanta, and the governor of the state, co-operated, for the purpose of bringing a large number of northwestern gentlemen to the southern portion of the country, that they might see and and judge for themselves. These gentlemen came. They returned and so agreeable were the impressions made upon them, that a portion of them, representing the cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland, in the great state of Ohio, have sent this flag to be presented to the city of Atlanta, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of the hospitality and patriotism of our people. Thus, you have the history which brings to your view the present occasion. I have been selected to receive this flag in the name of the people of Atlanta and of the state of Georgia, and in my heart I find it pleasing to do so. [Applause.]

HISTORY OF THE FLAG.

In olden times the flag of a nation was intended as an emblem of the nation's power, and was used only in war. In more modern times, it has been made to represent the principles and character of the government as well as its power and is a symbol in peace as well as in war. This flag, with its beautiful design upon which you look this afternoon, was originally designed and adopted by the congress of 1777, one year after the declaration of independence. It was then ordered that the flag of the nation should consist of thirteen stripes, alternate white and red, and thirteen stars in a blue field. In 1794, two additional states had been admitted into the union and an act was passed, changing the flag to fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. By the year 1818, five more states had been added, making twenty in all. Then an act was passed, which fixed the flag as you now see it, that is, that there should be thirteen stripes, alternate white and red, and one star for each state then in the union, with one star to be added as each state should afterwards be admitted into the union. The thirteen stripes represent, first, the original thirteen states. They constitute what is properly the flag. It is a symbol to the outside world. The white stripes are symbolical of good will and friendship for our friends. The red stripe is a symbol of defiance to our enemies. The union in the corner is formed of a blue ground and one star for each state, and in the original resolution adopted by congress in 1777, it is called "a new constellation." Who first suggested stars as appropriate representatives of states is not definitely known. Perhaps the best authority is that the idea of combining the stars and stripes in our national emblem was borrowed from the coat of arms of the Washington family. Be this as it may, the thought that the stars upon that flag should represent the states is a beautiful one. The word "star" is derived from the Greek and means a heavenly body, and wherever that flag floats, whether on sea or on land, whether in peace or in war, it speaks a voice which every statesman should heed and every patriot should love. That as there can be no constellation in the heavens without the stars, so there can be no union in America without the states. [Applause.]

OUR RECENT DIFFERENCES.

Fellow citizens, we are all sadly conscious of the fact that the states and people for whom our fathers adopted that flag, have had serious and fatal differences. There can not live in the north or the south a single patriot who does not desire cordial reunion, and earnest fraternal association of all portions of the country. How shall that great desirable object be completely accomplished? It can not be brought about by unmanly concessions on the one side nor by unmanly exactions on the other.

The spirit of truckling on the part of the southern people and the spirit of exactions on the part of the northern people are alike inimical to cordial and permanent reunion. [Applause.] The people north and south must realize the great fact that we are all a manly people and will not consent to be humiliated as criminals. It is our duty then to meet every issue that arises in a spirit of frankness, in a spirit of manliness and self respect, and with a single purpose to arrive at the truth. While I am addressing this large audience to-day, we are conscious of the fact that there are a hundred representative leaders of a great party in the north, who are teaching the people of that section that we of the south are enemies of that flag—enemies of the government of which it is the emblem, and therefore, not fit to be trusted in the administration of that government. How ought that proposition to be met? In a spirit of recrimination? By no means. In a spirit of truckling sycophancy? Never! Meet it truthfully.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF THE FLAG?

First of all let us examine ourselves. Are we the enemies of that flag? Are we the enemies of the government which it represents? Are we the enemies of the American union? If we are, I concede the conclusion that we are not fit to be representatives in that government. No enemy of a government ought to be trusted with its administration. On the other hand if we are not enemies but friends, then they who denounce us as enemies are slanderers of one third of the union and are themselves the enemies of the union, and not fit to be trusted with the administration of the government [Applause.] In a patriotic spirit seeking to arrive at the true solution of this question, let us consider it fearlessly and frankly, concealing nothing and shrinking from nothing. Now, fellow-citizens, here in the metropolis of my native state, here where every building in our sight is one that has arisen upon the ashes of the war, here in the presence of the governor of my state, here in the presence of these thousands of my fellow-citizens, I will announce three propositions which every southern man ought to accept and will accept as

AXIOMS IN AMERICAN POLITICS

never to be questioned. They will test our fidelity or infidelity to that flag. The first proposition is this: The American union constituted when formed, and yet constitutes, the wisest, noblest and grandest contribution ever made by the human intellect to the science of government. [Applause.] The second propositon is that the preservation of the American union *is the highest possible duty of patriotism.* [Applause.] The third proposition is that the destruction of the American union would be the greatest crime possible against human progress and happiness. [Applause.] If the first proposition be true, the two others follow as corolaries and are necessarily true.

WHAT IS THE AMERICAN UNION?

Now the first proposition is that the American union as formed and as it now exists, constituted and constitutes the wisest, noblest and greatest contribution ever made by the human intellect to the science of government. What is the American union? What are the means by which that union must be preserved, and what are the dangers that threaten its destruction? First, what is the American union? There is no greater popular error, for which I insist the statesmanship of this country is largely responsible, than the popular idea which contemplates the union only as a fact Most people think that by American union you mean the fact that the people of this country inhabiting a given territory, originally embracing thirteen states along the Atlantic coast, and now composing thirty-eight states, extending from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf live under one and the same government and have the same flag. That is as far as their idea of union goes. Fellow citizens, what do you mean, when you say that our fathers exhibited great wisdom in forming the American union?

THE UNION A PRINCIPLE.

Our fathers did not form the territory. God formed the territory and the monarchies of the old world peopled it! The fame of our fathers for wisdom cannot be based on these facts. The great truth which I would impress upon the American people, is that the American union is a principle and is a fact only as that fact is the result and the product of a principle Why, suppose this government under which this people live was a Russian despotism, a German empire, a Mexican anarchy, it would be over the same territory and might be inhabited by the same people and they might have even the same flag, but would any man say *that* was the American Union? Would any man say *that* was the union founded by our fathers and which made them immortal for wisdom? and yet the fact of union would exist precisely as now, in either case supposed We must come to the great point, *the American union is a system of government,* and the wisdom of its framers must be determined by the adaptability of this *system of government* to promote the happiness and the progress of the people who inhabit this given territory.

WHAT IS OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT?

Next, then, what is the system of government?

There are *two great essential* features of this great system, *without either of which the whole system would fail,* and I shall briefly call your attention to these two essential features. Every man in America ought to understand them and be able to give a reason why the American union is a great system of government, and why this system represented by that flag floating above us ought to be dear to every American citizen. The first essential feature of this American system is this: That there shall be a *general* government for *general* affairs and a *local* government for *local* affairs. That is the first underlying fundamental and indispensable principle of the American system of government. It was a happy thought. There are certain affairs which are general to all the people of this country equally. If you did not have one general government clothed with jurisdiction to manage those general affairs, each state would have to manage them for herself That would multiply the expense and dangers of our foreign affairs thirty-eight times; that would multiply our standing armies thirty-eight times. That would multiply all the machinery of general government thirty-eight times; that would line the borders of thirty-eight states with custom house and foreign regulations, military fortifications! To avoid such burdens, our fathers provided one general government to take charge of all the affairs that were general and common to all the states alike, leaving each state to manage its own local affairs in its own way. Why? Because each state would be the best judge of what local laws suited its own people, better than any foreign states and better than any government represented by a great number of states. So that I repeat the first great leading idea and fundamental feature in this American system of government is a general government for general affairs and local or state governments for local or state affairs.

GOVERNMENTS, FEDERAL AND STATE, INDEPENDENT.

The second great feature of this system of government is, that it is absolutely necessary to the working of the system that each of these governments should be free, independent and unrestrained in the exercise of its own appropriate functions. Every reason which makes the division in the functions of government wise makes independence in the exercise of these functions necessary. Neither government can be efficient if trammelled restrained or supervised by the others. I cannot delay you now with elaboration. I give you the general idea, I give you the two great features of this system. One of the greatest and best men of the framers of the constitution put this idea in perhaps as good language as has ever been employed. It was the great and noble Ellsworth, of Connecticut, one of the wisest members of the convention of 1787, and I desire to read what he said in that convention: "Under a national government he should participate in the national security, but that was all. What he wanted was domestic happiness. The national government could not descend to the local objects on which this depended. It could only embrace objects of a general nature. He turned his eyes, therefore, for the preservation of his rights to the state governments. From these alone he could derive the greatest happiness he expected in this life. His happiness depends on their existence as much as a new born infant on its mother for nourishment." So, for remedies for all your civil rights, for penal laws to restrain crime and provide punishment for the criminal, for the regulation of your titles and protection of your property, for the preservation of individual life, individual liberty and individual prosperity, these all devolve upon your state government. When you want relations with people outside of your state, with foreign governments, or with the citizens of other states, then you enter relations appropriate to the general government and there you must go for protection in them.

WHENCE THE AUTHORITY OF THIS GOVERNMENT?

Fellow citizens, you cannot too well contemplate these two grand features of this system. When you understand them thoroughly, you comprehend the the great general character of our American system of government and never otherwise. Now, both governments derive their authority from the same source—the people. The government of each state deriving its authority from the people of that state, and the general government deriving its authority from the people of all the states, each state acting through its own people. Now there is no conflict between these two jurisdictions. Each has its own sphere. Each has its own functions. They are co-equals; they are co-ordinate; they are also co-independent, and yet co-workers in the one grand end of preserving the rights and liberties of the same people. [Applause.] There never was a reason on earth why there should have been any conflict between their jurisdictions if patriotism had controlled all public men. You see each of these governments also is a perfect government. The general government is a perfect government, having its own legislature, its own judiciary, and its executive power. So you see also each state government is a perfect government, having its own legislature, its own judiciary, and its own executive power. Each perfect in its own domain, in the exercise of its own functions. But then neither alone is a *complete* government because a complete government is that which protects its citizens in both his internal and external relations. But as the state government protects the citizen in his internal relations and the general government in his external relations, you see whille both governments are perfect in their sphere, it takes both to gether to make a complete government for the citizen. [Applause.] Now then, who is the enemy of that government?

WHO ARE DISUNIONISTS.

The state government is a part of the American union, just as much as the general government is a part of the American union. It takes both to complete the great system known as the American union. Who then, I repeat, is a disunionist? The man who strikes at the federal government is a disunionist, because he strikes at an essential feature of the system which makes the American union. But the man who strikes at the state government is also a disunionist because he strikes at an equally essential feature of the same system. [Applause] He alone is a perfect union man who is faithful to the whole system—to both the general government and the state government, each in its sphere. Blot out the stars from that flag and you have no American flag; blot out the states from this union and you have no American union! Cripple the states and you cripple the union. Invade the states and you invade the union. Make war on the states and you are a traitor making war on the union.

NO HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

Fellow-citizens, this system of government, this American union, I have *always* said has no parallel in history. I say here to-day that it is the best, the wisest, the grandest system of government the world ever saw. [Applause.] One great mistake our statesmen have made has consisted in trying to judge this government by previous systems. There is nothing in history like it. The Solons of Greece had as little comprehension of this American system of government as the soldier with his javelin at Marathon had of our modern columbiads; or the sailor with his galley at Salamis had of our modern iron-clads. The Catos and Ciceros of Rome had as little comprehension of the grandeur and wisdom and beauty of our American system as the dweller upon the banks of the sluggish Tiber had of the length, depth and power of the Mississippi river. [Applause.] No, my American friends, you are the heirs, under providence of the greatest system of government the world ever saw. If you destroy it there is no hope beyond. This system is as new to the science of government as was the discovery of America new to the map of the world. And I have some times thought that Providence, tired of the wranglings and strifes and oppressions and wrongs of the governments in Europe and Asia for thousands of years, had reserved this grand continent that the wearied and oppressed of all nations might come and form by their mingling a new people on a new continent, and inspired our fathers to provide for them a new system of government most wisely adapted to their wants and happiness, and thus develop the highest type of the human race.

SECTIONALISM THE BANE OF THE UNION.

The greatest enemy this union has hitherto had has been sectionalism. No one state has ever endangered the general government and the general government could not undertake to endanger any one state without exciting the ire of all. But sectionalism, by which I mean the desire of one section of the country composed of several states, to either use, abuse or destroy the general government for the purpose of promoting ideas or interests peculiar to that section, has proved, in our history, to be the most dangerous enemy to the system of government which makes the American union. This sectionalism has assumed its most dangerous form whenever it has been organized into geographical parties and distinctions. Washington saw this spirit of sectionalism even in the midst of the revolution. He saw it during his administration.

THE ORIGIN OF SECTIONAL PARTIES.

It came near destroying the system on several occasions during his administration. And in his farewell address he warned his countrymen, in the strongest terms, against the formation of parties on geographical lines, ideas and distinctions. I am dealing to-day with history and not mere parties. But necessarily history involves parties and I shall state nothing but what history proves to be true, and following up this history with my argument I state that the first sectional party ever organized in America upon geographical lines and ideas and directly contrary to Washington's warning, was the republican party of the north. That party, twenty one years ago, organized upon a geographical basis, upon sectional ideas and for sectional purposes. Its organization was confined to the northern states. It had no organization in any southern state; it expected none and desired none, because its animating spirit of sectionalism was animosity to southern institutions. Therefore, it could be no other than a sectional party organized on a geographical line to promote ideas peculiar to one section against property peculiar to the other section. That sectional party provoked into existence naturally a southern sectional party, one antagonizing the other. The last sectional party took it names as the southern rights or secession party. Now a party is not less sectional because it remains in the union, because the very worst and most unmanly form of disunion is that which seeks to hold on to the government of the union for the purpose of accomplishing sectional objects and thereby destroying the system on which the union was founded. [Applause.] Whatever else may be said of secession—and I concede it was a madness—it was at least manly and direct It scorned to use the union to promote sectional ideas. It would not violate the constitution in the name of loyalty. It would not hold the government to sell its offices. It was unwise and suicidal but still brave and manly.

THE ANTAGONISMS LEADING TO WAR.

Now, when these two sectional parties organized, one in the north and the other in the south, you will observe the results. The antagonisms of these two sectional parties continued to increase irritation until secession followed and war was waged. Then, my fellow countrymen, here is the grand point to which I want to call your attention now. It is this, that the late war was between two sectional parties. The union represented by that flag was no party to that war save as a weeping, bleeding victim! [Applause.]

True, after the leaders of each sectional party got control of their respective sections to such an extent that war resulted, the union people of each section went into the armies of their respective sections, and neither ought to be blamed for that. Thousands here who had no sympathy with secession, went into the service of the sectional party of the south, against a sectional party north, but they did not go into it to strike at a single principle represented by that flag. [Applause.] Thousands, hundreds of thousands of patriotic northern men who had no sympathy with the original sectional organization that led them, when the crisis came went bravely into the fight as they honestly believed for the Union, and they acted patriotically and nobly, and we cheerfully concede to them pensions, and all the benefits of their apparent union position. Each side did what it thought right in standing up to its own side in the sectional war. Thousands in both armies, while slaying each other in a sectional fight, would have given their lives for the true common American Union. Our northern friends had the great advantage of being in possession of the government, an advantage which they reaped more from our own folly than their own wisdom, and they used that government to help accomplish their sectional purposes, and that was the great advantage they had of us.

THE UNION MADE NO WAR.

But, my fellow citizens, it is with no ordinary pride that I, who have opposed all these sectional parties, can stand here in the city of Atlanta, in the very center of all our sorrows, and raise my voice, fearing no successful contradiction, when I affirm that the union never made war upon the south. It was not the union, my countrymen, that slew your children; it was not the union that burned your cities; it was not the union that laid waste your country, invaded your homes and mocked at your calamity; it was not the union that reconstructed your states; it was not the union that disfranchised intelligent citizens and denied them participation in their own governments. No, no! Charge not these wrongs upon the union of your fathers. Every one of these wrongs was inflicted by a diabolical sectionalism in the very teeth of every principle of the American union. [Great applause.] So equally, I say the south never made war upon the union. There has never been an hour when nine out of ten of us would not have given our lives for this union. We did leave that union because we were dissatisfied with it; we did not leave the union to make war on it—we left the union because a sectional party had seized it, and we hoped thereby to avoid a conflict. But if war must come, we intended to fight a sectional party and not the union Therefore, the late war, with all its disastrous consequences, is the direct result of sectionalism in the north and of sectionalism in the south, and none, I repeat, of these disasters are chargeable on the union.

THE VOICE OF HISTORY.

When unimpassioned reason shall review our past, there is no subject in all our history on which our American statesmanship, north and south, will be adjudged to have been so unwise, so imbecile and so utterly deficient as upon that one subject, which stimulated these sectional parties into existence.

NOTHING TO JUSTIFY THE AGITATION.

There was nothing in slavery which could justify the north in forming a sectional party to cripple or destroy it, and there was nothing in slavery which could justify the south in leaving the union to maintain it. [Applause.] There was no right in freedom contrary to the constitution, and there was no safety for slavery out of the union. The whole African race, whether slaves or free, were not worth the American union. One hour of the American union has done more for human progress than all the governments formed by the negro race in six thousand years! [Great applause.] And the dear noble boys of the white race, north and south, who fell in the late war, slaying each other for the negro, were worth more to civilization and human happiness than the whole African race of the world! [Great applause.]

THE COLORED MAN.

We will do justice to the colored man. We are under the very highest obligations of a brave manhood to do justice to the negro. He is not our equal. He is in our power, and cowardice takes no meaner shape than when power oppresses weakness. [Applause.] But in the name of civilization, in the name of our fathers, in the name of forty millions of living whites and of hundreds of millions of their coming children; in the name of every principle represented by that banner above us, I do protest to-day that there is nothing in statesmanship, nothing in philanthropy and nothing in patriotism which can justify the peril or destruction of the rights and liberties of the white race in crazy wranglings over the rights and liberties of the black race. [Loud applause.] We have shed more white blood and wasted more white treasure in four years over the liberties of the negro in these states, than the entire negro race of the world have shed and wasted for their own liberties in all the ages of the world! And all at the bidding of sectional demagogues who still cry for more! [Sensation.]

THE PASSIONS OF SECTIONAL HATE.

We have buried, widowed and orphaned one white person for every colored person, old and young, male and female, in America; and yet there are hundreds of demagogues now haranguing the honest, deluded masses of the north seeking to keep themselves in power by keeping alive the passions of sectional hate at the hazard of every right and of every liberty intended to be preserved and protected by our American union! God of our fathers! how long, oh, how long shall this madness continue and successfully usurp the places, to disgrace the functions of elevated statesmanship?

Above all the din of these sectional quarrellings I would raise my voice and proclaim to all our people that there is no right or liberty for any race of any color in America save in the preservation of that great American union according to the principles symboled by that flag. Destroy the general government and the states will rush into anarchy. Destroy the states and we will all rush into despotism and slavery. Preserve the general government; preserve the states; and preserve both by keeping each untrammelled in its appropriate sphere, and we shall preserve the rights and liberties of all sections and of all races for all time.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

But extreme men in both sections insisted upon settling the issues of slavery by force, and in this fell spirit, both the sectional parties were organized. And upon this line of force, so contrary to every principle of our constitutional system the issues have been settled, but at what a fearful cost. We have wasted in money and the destruction of property fifteen billions of dollars. We have slain one million of our own sons, brothers and fellow-citizens. We have made one million of sorrowing widows, and two millions of weeping orphans, and still the rage of sectional hate and passion goes on.

On the other hand suppose this question of slavery had been treated as every other question settled by our constitution had been treated—in a spirit of amity and of mutual defference and concession. Every slave had his market value. The south could not have been wronged by receiving that market value, because that was her due. The north could not have been wronged in paying that market value, for it was an obligation justly due under the recognition of property in slaves by the constitution

And by this plan of wisdom and justice and peace every slave could have been set free, at a cost not exceeding one tenth of the values destroyed by the conflict of force, and without one drop of blood and without one hour of war And what was in the way of this plan? Nothing, nothing but an unreasoning sectionalism and an insatiate thirst for power under the influence of that sectionalism.

Suppose we concede, for the argument, that slavery was a wrong—if you please, a crime. Who was guilty of that crime? The black man is the only portion of our population that came here involuntarily. The northern fathers captured him, a barbarian, in Africa, reduced him to slavery, brought him to America, and our southern fathers bought him. If that was a crime, were not all our fathers parties to it? Was not here a field for charity and mutual concession? So again if slavery was a crime, that crime was repeated when it was recognized as property in the Constitution. Who made that recognition? Not only the northern fathers; not only the southern fathers, but all *our* fathers! Was not here again a field for mutual defference and concession?

The resolve to manumit the slave by force was the greatest of all possible crimes in our dealings with the negro. It was that fell spirit that organized the sectional parties and precipitated the war which has cost us so much, and which threatens to cost us our all in the final destruction of our American union. Who shall be able to describe the fearful judgment which an unimpassioned and impartial posterity shall pronounce upon the weak, wayward, wicked statesmanship that could not and would not emancipate the black race without destroying and imperiling everything of right, property or liberty belonging to the white race!

CRUSH OUT SECTIONALISM.

Fellow citizens, I have stated but I cannot too often repeat, that all the curses we have suffered originated, not in adherence to the principles of our union, but in a departure from those principles. No symbol in the flag above us either taught the war, or can justify the war. We owe all our wrongs to unpatriotic sectional parties organized, first in the north and then in the south. Sectionalism at the south has been utterly crushed out by the war. Secession is dead and can have no resurrection in the south. It now remains for every patriot, north and south, to unite and crush out the only remaining sectional party—that grim visaged parent of all sectional parties—the sectional republican party of the north, with the ballots of freemen. [Immense applause.] Then we shall have peace; then we shall have union—cordial, equal union; then we shall have our American system of government in all the plenitude of its glory and power, and ever ample for the protection of the life, liberty and property of every man of every section north and south and every race, black and white. [Great applause.]

THE PERFECTION OF PATRIOTISM.

The very perfection of patriotism is animosity to sectionalism. I do not mean only sectionalism at the south. I mean sectionalism anywhere and everywhere. I do not mean only sectionalism in the form of secession; I mean sectionalism in any form and in every form. Sectionalism under any pretext; sectionalism for any purpose is disunionism! And sectional disunionism can take no more odious form—it can wear no more traitorous hue, than when it seeks to seize or hold the powers of our common union by teaching the people of the different sections to hate each other. Even now while I speak, this spirit of sectional disunionism—insolent with power and reeking with corruption in the capital of the nation—is forging chains for the states for no purpose but to continue its foul domination. There is no safety for property, for right or liberty, or union save in a patriotic return by all sections of our country to the principles of that great system of government whose symbols we read in the flag above us.

COMPARED WITH FORMER SYSTEMS.

My countrymen have you studied this wonderful American system of free government? Have you compared it with former systems and noted how our forefathers sought to avoid their defects? Let me commend this study to every American citizen to-day. To him who loves liberty, it is more enchanting than romance; more bewitching than love, and more elevating than any other science. Our fathers adopted this plan, with improvements in the details, which cannot be found in any other system. With what a noble impulse of patriotism they came together from different states and joined their counsels to perfect this system, thenceforward to be known as the "American System of Free Constitutional Government." The snows that fall on Mount Washington are not purer than the motives which begot it. The fresh dew-laden zephyr from the orange groves of the south, are not sweeter than the hopes its advent inspired. The flight of our own symbolic eagle, though he blow his breath on the sun, cannot be higher than its expected destiny. Have the motives which so inspired our fathers become all corrupt in their children? Are the hopes that sustained them all poisoned to us? Is that high expected destiny all eclipsed, and before its noon?

No, no, forever no! Patriots north, patriots south, patriots everywhere! let us hallow this year of Jubilee by burying all our sectional animosities. Let us close our ears to the men and the parties that teach us to hate each other!

ALL HAIL THE FLAG.

Raise high that flag of our fathers! Let southern breezes kiss it! Let southern skies reflect it! Southern patriots will love it, southern sons will defend it, and southern heroes will die for it! And as its folds unfurl beneath the heavens, let our voices unite and swell the loud invocation: Flag of our union! Wave on! wave ever! But wave over freemen, not over subjects! Wave over states, not over provinces! And now let the voices of patriots from the north, and from the east, and from the west, join our voices from the south, and send to heaven one universal according chorus. Wave on, flag of our fathers! Wave forever! But wave over a union of equals, not over a despotism of lords and vassals; over a land of law, of liberty and peace, and not of anarchy, oppression and strife! [Immense and long continued applause with wild cheers for the flag, in the midst of which Mr. Hill retired.]

Just Arrived and in Store

Haviland's & Co.'s, of Limoges, France, plain, decorated chamber, dinner, and tea sets, in China.

T[illegible] Staffordshire, England [illegible] of England white granite [illegible]

Cle[illegible] of Hanley, C.C. ware.

Jo[illegible] of Tunstall Staff, heavy hotel, also [illegible] porcelain ware.

Ma[illegible] lined and the well known gem jars, jelly tumblers, stone jars, butter tubs, porcelain-lined yellow ware.

Merchants and housekeepers, such as want good wares are invited to come and examine. Goods sold only for cash, thereby no per centage is laid on for losses, at HENRY SELTZER'S, Corner Broad and Walton streets.

aug6—d3m-sun&thur-o-g-n

CORISANDE;

THE BLIND BEGGAR'S DAUGHTER.

H. K. HACKLEFORD.

CHAP. VIII.

That afternoon Billy's shrill voice was again heard on the street, crying apples.

He had spent the last six-pence of the five dollars Mr. Randal had given him, in the purchase of the out-fit for Corisande. He now felt a responsibility for the first time in his life; and more, we may say, he never worked so in his life. The rapidity of his sales that afternoon greatly astonished Mr. Chalmers and his confidential clerk.

He sold a half bushel, clearing one and a half dollars profit for himself.

"You have done a good business today, my lad," said Mr. Chalmers, encouragingly, "but you must give all your time to it. You will never succeed if you play half your time and work the other half. Your friend Tom Jones has been selling all day, Billy."

"Yes sir," replied Billy quite meekly, "and I will too after this."

He did not tell him of his great work of love which had taken up the forenoon of the day. The grocer never suspected it.

When night came on Billy returned to the home of Job Turner, the truckman to see if Corisande was comfortable. He well knew she was, but some how his feet carried him round there, and the next thing he knew he was at the door of the humble cottage. Gersie Turner, the rosy cheeked lass whom the reader first discovered nursing the baby in the yard of the cottage cried out on seeing him:

"Here's Billy!" and sprang forward, throwing her arms around his neck and kissing him with childish impulsiveness. Billy gave her a hearty kiss on each cheek, as he had done an hundred times before.

"Yes," he said cheerily, "here I am, like a bad quarter back again."

"Glad to see you, my boy," said Job Turner, grasping the boy's hand. "I've heard all about you, my lad, and congratulate you on yonr good fortune, you've made a mighty strong friend in Mr. Chalmers. I'll help you take care of her, my boy."

"Corisande!" called Gersie gayly, running round behind Mrs. Turner's chair, where she had hidden herself the moment she saw Gersie throw her arms around Billy's neck. "Come here, quick, Billy's come! come and kiss him."

Corisande buried her face in Mrs. Turner's lap and did not even look up. Billy was puzzled. He did not know what to make of her conduct, which contrasted so strangely with her usual candid frankness with him.

"Corisande," he said softly as he bent down near her side, "ain't you glad to see me?"

"Yes, Billy," she said quickly, reaching out hand to him. "I am so glad to see you."

Billy took her hand but did not attempt to kiss her. The impulsive Gersie was astonished.

"I don't believe you are half as glad as I am!" she cried, "or you'd kiss him when he comes like me and mamma does."

Corisande only buried her face deeper in the lap of the woman.

"Never mind" said Billy laughing, "I guess she ain't used to kissing the boys."

Billy spent the evening with the Turners, and saw Corisande and Gersie were well pleased with each other and that they would be good friends. Mrs. Turner was glad to have her as a companion for her own daughter.

Billy went away in a better frame of mind than ever before, feeling as if he was a man who had something to live for. He became conscious, all of a sudden, that he had no home—no place he could call home—and that as he now had friends and a regular business he must have a home—a local habitation. He knew a poor widow who had lodgings to let, and late as it was he at once went there and engaged lodging for the night. He concluded to eat as he had always done, just whenever he was hungry and could get anything to eat.

The next morning he made a bargain with the widow Edwards for permanent lodgings with her, she giving him a neat little hall-room on the second floor, a chair, single bed, a looking glass, pitcher and basin, etc. Billy purchased a small trunk, put his two extra suits of clothing in it and carried it there, Henceforth he had a home.

This matter attended to he repaired to Mr. Chalmer's grocery and filled his basket with choice apples, and took to the streets. He cried louder and more persistently than ever before, and sold out rapidly, selling twice as many as Tom Jones, during the day. Mr. Chalmers was gratified at his industry and success.

"Billy," he said, late that afternoon, as the lad came back to get another peck of the golden tinted fruit. "Come back to my office. I want to talk with you."

Billy put down his basket and promptly returned with the merchant to the office at the rear end of the store, Mr. Chalmers had won his entire confidence.

"Mr. Randal called to see me today," said Mr. Chalmers, "and asked after you. I told him you were out selling apples and were doing finely. He said you would find him your best friend if your future conduct would warrant it. I desire to tell you that if you do right and follow the advice of your friends who have your interest at heart, you will prosper and soon be independent. I was a poor orphan boy like yourself, and by industry and good conduct I have made myself comfortable and rich. Now, if you would ever get a start in the world, you must do it by saving your money. You have made over two dollars to-day, less than one fourth of which will support you daily. Now let me suggest that you keep a little book, and every day you come and give me all your money except that which is necessary for your actual daily expenses business included. I will put it down in your book for you. By this means you will be laying up money for a start in business some day; and you will not be tempted to spend money foolishly. Will you do that, Billy?"

"Yes sir," said the lad promptly. "I will do anything you tell me to do, sir."

"Well I will try not to tell you to do any thing wrong," said the grocer. "Here is a little book with your name in it. How much money can you deposit this evening?"

"These two dollars and a half sir," said Billy, after carefully counting the amount, deducting the cost of a peck of apples for the next day's work.

"Is that all?"

"Yes sir."

Mr. Chalmers looked serious.

"What did you do with that five dollars Mr. Randal gave you the other day?" he asked.

"I bought some things with it sir." said Billy, looking up frankly and fearlessly.

"You did not spend it foolishly I hope?"

"No sir, not a cent."

"Very well. I am glad to hear you say so. Now, Billy, my lad, bring me your earnings every day, and I will save them for you. Let me know every thing you do with your money, and I will devise ways for you to make more. Remember one thing, my dear boy, that if you ever tell me a falsehood, I will never have anything more to do with you. Bear that in mind. You may go now."

Billy put on his hat and left the store with his basket of apples.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Misdirection of the Bile.

The misdirection of the bile, a consequence which [illegible] the liver is inactive and the bowels torpid, produces a multitude of evils. The blood becomes contaminated with the bilious fluid, discoloring the skin and the whites of the eyes to assume a yellowish tinge; dyspepsia and nausea supervene, the tongue becomes furred, the breath foul, there are pains in the side and between the shoulder blades, the urine is high colored and scalding, and in aggravated cases jaundice and inflammation of the liver ensues. All these consequences may be prevented or obviated by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vegetable alterative tonic which stimulates the inactive liver to exert itself in secreting and directing the bile, acts naturally upon the bowels and removes every trace of indigestion.

sep9—d&w1w

List of Letters

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., Sept., 10, 1876. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and the date.

LADIES.

A—Miss Maria Aldrich, Mrs Arminda Arnall.
B—Mrs Millie Beck, Mrs Permelia Barr, Miss Eliza Barr, Miss Susan Bartlett, Miss Jane Brink, Miss Lizzie Beale.
C—Mollie Colwin, Mrs M E Cody, Mrs Sallie Crawford, Miss Mariah Curne, Mrs Sarah Creig. Fanny Collins, Mrs Harriet Corry.
D—Mrs E C Davis, Mrs Sophy Duhan.
G—Polly Greenhorne, Mrs Eva Garrett, Mrs Laura Graham.
H—Mary Holland, Mrs Emmarette Hoyle, Miss Ellen Higgins, Miss Francis Hester, Mrs Sue Howard, Jennie Hammond, Mrs Warner Houston, Mrs M M Henson, Miss Lizzie Hamilton, Miss Lena B Hansford.
J—Miss Allis Jones, Mrs Louisa Jackson
K—Mrs Simeon Kenedy, Mrs Kizzey Kendrick
M—Mrs Rachie Mahasham, Francis Morris, Miss Georgia Mounting, Mrs Melisa Martin
P—Mrs E F Pelham 2, Mrs Anna Pace.
R—Mrs Nora Robinson 2, Mrs Elvira Rozel. Miss Sannie Reynolds
S—Miss Margaret Sherman, Mrs Mary Shepperd, Miss M R Sherman, Mrs E L Sims, Mrs Rebecca Strabut, Mrs Sarah E Sisson.
T—Mrs A J Tisdel.
W—Mary F Waits, Miss Lucie Williams, Miss Katie White, Mrs Jane Wood, Miss Fanny Wright, Mrs Emma Wilson.

GENTLEMEN.

B—Ben Byram, Robt Boyd, Geo Brinkley, T A Barker, Thomas Blackstock, T H Blackwell, W B Bass.
B—Willard Clower, W A alloway, Wm Condy, Nickerson, Childs & Co, Newsome & Coleman. Harrison Coles, T B Cleary, J C Chumm, John P Cherry.
D—Alfred Durham, J D Dillard, T A Davidson, Col Joe Dobbs.
E—Albert Erikson
F—D Fraser, L E Fowler, Dr M Green.
G—Philip Green, P A Golden, Joseph Griffin, W J Griggs.
H—Alfred Heaton, Kinky Hall, Oliver Hart, J N Haye, Wm Holland.
J—J A or Jacob Johnson.
W—W H T Kinsey, E R Kimbrew, F M Kent.
L—James Lucas, C E Landrum, Judge Lowe.
M—Capt O H Meade, Charlie Myers, Edward Murray, R L Morris, S M McKamey, Thomas G W McMeekin, John D Martin, W F Myer, King Mayfield, W E Moore.
P—E B Pierce, A W Pope.
R—McQuerter & Robertson, H W Rice
S—Arnold Solomon, Mr Smith, A A Smith, Tom Stowers, Izac Simon, P J Shannon, John Scaffe.
V—L M Vinton.
W—W J Willson, Walter Wood, J W Walker, Henry Watson, Robert Wheeler.

BENJ. CONLEY, P M

Schools and Colleges

EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY

Affords specially good advantages; the location is beautiful, the climate healthy and agreeable, and the provision for Scientific and Classical Instruction ample. $130 will pay for Board, Room-Rent, Fuel, Lights and Washing, a Collegiate Year, Tuition from $30 to $35 a year. For full information address REV. THOS. W. HUMES, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Apply in Atlanta to R. H. RICHARDS, Atlanta Savings Bank, for catalogues. aug27 2w-

THE MISSES SKINNER

Will open in Atlanta, September 14, a

School of High Order

—FOR—

Young Ladies and Children.

Application can be made to the Principal after August 15th, Mrs Dr. Johnson's, 73 Marietta street. Reference—Rev. Mr. Foute, Atlanta, Ga. aug8—dtf

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

MACON, GA.

The Thirty-ninth Annual Session will begin

Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1876,

with a full Faculty of Professors and Teachers.

THIS IS A

HOME INSTITUTION

of the highest grade. Its long list of graduates found in every part of the South is its best recommendation.

Advantages, educational, social and religious, unsurpassed.

For particulars address REV. W. C. BASS, D.D., President, or REV. C. W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary. july25—d2m

Emory College.

THE FALL TERM of this long-established Institution opens Wednesday, September 6, with a thorough Curriculum and a Full Faculty.

Tuition: $25 00 for the Fall Term.

Board, including fuel and lights, from $16 00 to $20 per month.

For further information address the President.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
aug12—d1m Oxford, Ga.

Bellevue High School,

Bedford County, Virginia.

ON Va. & Tenn R. R., 15 miles west of Lynchburg. Full corps of Teachers, High and healthy location. Pupils members of the family. Sessions begins September 15. For Catalogues or desired information, apply to WILLIAM R. ABBOTT, Principal, july11—[illegible] Bellevue P. O.

JOHN PORTER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE BRICK,

"Glade," "West Virginia," "Savage," and "Savage Mountain," of Square, Circular, Wedge, or any desired shape.

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Houses, Oil Refineries, Stoves, Grates, Steam Boat Boilers, Fire Beds, or any like purpose.

And finely ground Fire Clay

WORKS, at Porter's Landing.
POST OFFICE, New Cumberland, Hancock county, West Virginia.
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, McCoy's Station, Ohio
sep5—d3mo

Lucy Cobb Institute,

ATHENS, GA.

MRS. A. E. WRIGHT, Rev. P A. Heard, Associate Principals, Prof. Amende, Music, will open on the second Wednesday in September, 1876. For catalogues apply to the Principals, or to Lamar Cobb, Secretary Board of Trustees. aug23—sun&wed3t

J. GUTHMAN. M. EHRLEWEIN.

Gate City Vinegar Works

WE want the people of Georgia to understand that the Gate City Vinegar Works is the peer of any similar establishment in the United States. We court competition, and conquer it by the superior quality of the goods we furnish. Ours is

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

its excellence GUARANTEED. We deliver it as cheap (freightage omitted) as it can be furnished in the Northern markets.

TRY US.

Support and encourage home interests and enterprise. ISAAC GUTHMAN & CO., No. 17 Broad street,
aug8—deu&tuesim Atlanta, Ga.

Business Cards.

B. DOVER,
Practical Slater,
16 Broad Street, near the Bridge,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.

PLAIN and Ornamental Slating done at the lowest prices. A large assortment of the Best Roofing Slates and of Different Colors always on hand. Slating done in any part of the State; Slate roofs repaired. All my work is warranted for two years. Orders from city and country solicited. ar10,1876—d1y.

Similia Similibus Curantur
DR. J. M. SAGER,
Homœopathist.

OFFICE, 63 Whitehall street, up-stairs. Residence 156 Thompson street. july12,1876—d1y

Marietta Chair Factory,
MARIETTA, GEORGIA.
BRUMBY & MYERS, Proprietors.

THE best standard Chair and the lowest prices guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before sending your orders elsewhere aug20 - dtilapr20,1877

L. L. THOMASSON,
DEALER IN
Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c. Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr20.1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,
DENTISTS.
Office, 23 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
june17, 1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,
Dentist,
NO. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta Georgia.

ARTHUR C. FORD,
DENTIST
69 Crew Street, Atlanta, Ga.
☞ McDonough Street Cars pass the door.☜

Lawyers.

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, next to Georgia Banking and Trust Co—First Floor, Entrance on Wall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit and District Courts at Atlanta, the Superior Court and Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, and in the City Court of Atlanta. aug29,1876—d1y

JOHN L. HOPKINS. JOHN T. GLENN.
HOPKINS & GLENN,
Attorneys at Law,
ATLANTA, GA.
aug5—d1m

T. H. S. BROBSTON,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
ROOM No. 2 Austell's building corner Pryor and Decatur streets. aug8,1876 d6m

JOHN W. OWEN,
Attorney at Law,
TOCCOA CITY, GA.
WILL practice in the counties of Habersham, Hall, Banks and Franklin. Special attention given to collections. aug1,1876—d6m

J. S. JAMES,
Attorney at Law,
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John. H James, Banker Atlanta. Ga.; Hon. J. M. James Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10,1875—d&w12m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY.
MARLER & PERRY,
Attorneys at Law,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties. june20,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese. Judge Geo. T Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

POPE BARROW,
Attorney at Law,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the counties of Clarke, Jackson, Oconee, Madison, Oglethorpe and Wilkes. Collections made and promptly remitted. jan25, 1876—d1y

JOHN V. EDGE,
Attorney at Law,
DOUGLASSVILLE, GA.
WILL practice in Douglas, Campbell Carroll and Paulding counties, and adjoining counties by contract. Special attention given to collections. june22,1876—d6mo

JACKSON & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.
WILL practice in the Courts of the State march 1, 1876—d1y

HENRY C. RONEY,
Attorney at Law,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State Prompt attention given to collections dec25—dtf

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
PROMPT attention given to business. Sept[illegible]—d1y

C. A. THORNWELL,
Attorney at Law,
ROME, GEORGIA.
SPECIAL attention [illegible] collections. mar10.1876—d12m

J. A. McWHORTER,
Attorney at Law,
GREENESBORO, GEORGIA
WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will attend regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty. march12,1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar22—dtf

HENRY JACKSON. J. H. LUMPKIN
Reporter of Supreme Court.
JACKSON & LUMPKIN,
Attorneys at Law,
21½ ALABAMA STREET.
PRACTICE in the State and Federal Courts Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. mar9—dtf

JAMES A. HARLEY,
Attorney at Law,
SPARTA, GEORGIA.
aug9—d1y

EDWARD J. REAGAN,
Attorney at Law,
HAMPTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICES in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5,1875—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY,
Attorney at Law
AMERICUS, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,1875—d1y

THE GLOBE
Rolling Mill Company,
IRON, STEEL AND WIRE WORKS,
FENCE WIRE AND FENCE STAPLES,
42 and 44 W. Second St., CINCINNATI.
All kinds of Scrap Iron purchased for cash taken in exchange for Iron. sep8—d3m

GEORGE C. WARE,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
Cider, Cider Vinegar, Ginger Ale.
Also, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer of E. R. Condit's Original Recipe
Table Sauce,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Nos. 287, 289 and 291 West Third St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Highest Premium Awarded, for E. R Condit's Table Sauce, at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1874. sep8—d3m

Registration of Voters.
ATLANTA, GA., September 5, 1876.

ALL persons within the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta, desirous of participating in the coming Municipal Election, are required to come to my office and register. The books for the same will be opened on the 18th instant, and will remain open for two months.

All should remember that all those not registered will be debarred from voting.

Office hours from 7½ to 12 o'clock a. m., and 1½ to 6 o'clock p m

FRANK T. RYAN,
sep6—d1w City Clerk.

Ice.

ICE! ICE!
Cunningham's Warehouse.
aug30—dif

New Advertisements.

Tried by Fire and Found not Wanting
J. L. VARNER,
Fire and Life Insurance Agent,
CUTHBERT, GA.
REPRESENTS the old and reliable Liverpool and London and Globe, and the most substantial American companies. Insurance placed at lowest rates and losses promptly [illegible] feb6,1876—d1y

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.
Important to the Public.

ON and after Monday, the 20th of March, 1876, I shall adopt the following Bill of Fare at Restaurant for the benefit of the public. I will furnish BREAKFAST from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m., from **25 to 50 cts each** Dinner from 12 m. to 3 p. m., at from 25 to 50 cents. Supper from 6 to 9 p. m., from 25 to 50 cents.

Also, I will hereafter furnish all special orders at reduced prices.
mar19—dif R. G. THOMPSON.

P. ROMARE. JNO. A. PERDUE
ROMARE & PERDUE,
Fire Insurance Agents,
Office over Lowndes' Tobacco Store, corner of Line and Pryor streets.
Only first class companies represented.
sep3—d1m

WASON CAR and FOUNDRY CO.
Manufacturers of
Railroad Freight Cars,
CAR WHEELS,
—AND—
Castings of all Kinds.
General Machine & Smith Shops
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
CHARLES WASON..........President.
W. H PARKER..........Superintendent.
F. F. MORRILL..........Secretary and Treasurer.
aug19—d2mo

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.
DOBBINS, BRO. & CO., 13 N. Fourth st., Philadelphia.
P. & G. T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents, Atlanta.
ar21-d&wtf

WM. E. TANNER. ALEX. DELANY
NORTON C. NEWTON,
METROPOLITAN WORKS,
CANAL STREET,
FROM SIXTH TO SEVENTH,
Richmond, Va.

ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.
SAW-MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS OF BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c.
AGRICULTURAL IRON WORKS, in all its branches, done by experienced hands.
We call special attention to our Improved Portable Engines for agricultural purposes.
A number of second-hand ENGINES and BOILERS of various paterns, in first-rate order, on hand.
Repair work solicited promptly done.
WM. E. TANNER & CO.
may23—d&w6m

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of W. A. Hemphill & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent
W. A. HEMPHILL.
E. Y. CLARKE.
N. P. T. FINCH.
Atlanta, Ga, Sept. 1, 1876. sep3—d1m

ESTABLISHED 1842.

J. T. Weaver & Co
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Foreign Fruits,
—AND—
FANCY GROCERIES,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
sep8—d3mo

NOTICE!
Important
—TO—
SHIPPERS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
CENTRAL RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, GA., September 4, 1876.

TWO, and if necessary, THREE STEAMERS A WEEK will sail from Savannah for New York. No passengers will be taken until further notice. Mr. Wadley is now in New York and telegraphs the health officer will allow our Steamers to enter port on the fifth day from Savannah provided there is no sickness aboard. Shipments of COTTON destined to New York will be delivered at Central Railroad Wharf, thus avoiding hauling through the city and delay.
WM. ROGERS,
sep7—d2w General Superintendent.

Relief for the Afflicted.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth, the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50c by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Dr. A. G. OLIN, 185 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
aug3—d&w1y

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY No. 12 N. Eighth st. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.
Dr. BUTTS' Marriage Guide. A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth, manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages, for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.
A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuses and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 25 cts.
MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., 80 pages, sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages and everything worth knowing on the subject, sent securely sealed on receipt of 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st. [illegible] Established 1847.

MARRIAGE SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. [illegible] North Fifth Street [illegible]

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EVERYTHING NOT IN STOCK MADE TO order. Come and examine goods and prices. Special Rates to Wholesale Buyers.
D. MORGAN,
mar11—d6m Atlanta Ga

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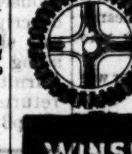
JOHN J. McCANN, Supt.
HOLDING, WILKES & HANCOCK,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
AND DEALERS IN
Grain, Bran & Breadstuffs,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
☞ Correspondence and orders solicited.
aug25 d1m



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SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
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HORSE POWERS SORGHUM MILLS
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WINSHIP COTTON GIN
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.
WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our
Jeans and Cassimeres.
You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.
We Solicit Comparison.
Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty, Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf RICE, LOVE & PORTER

Last and Legal Notice.

RESOLVED, &c., That the Tax Collector shall open his books for the purpose of collecting taxes on the first day of June of each year, and shall close them on the 20th day of September. Resolved further, That on all taxes paid during the month of June of the present year, 1876, a discount of four (4) per cent. be allowed. Resolved, further, That after the 20th day of September tax fi fas shall issue against all persons who have failed to pay to the Collector, which fi fas shall be placed in the hands of the Marshall, whose duty it is hereby made to proceed immediately to levy, advertise and sell all property subject; the Marshal's sale of such property to take place the first Tuesday in November. Resolved further, That failure on the part of the Marshal to strictly enforce the provisions of this resolution so far as relates to his duties, he shall be held liable for all solvent uncollected fi fas after the first Tuesday in November of this year 1876.
J. O. HARRIS,
aug17—d2w Tax Receiver and Collector.

PAINTING & GRAINING
D. F. HOLLOWAY IS PREPARED TO DO all kinds of
House and Sign Painting.
Also, GRAINING, and respectfully solicits orders for the same in city and country. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office, No. 9 Hunter street.
aug27—[illegible]pr18—d3m

Brick for Sale.
200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on
PAT LYNCH
Builder and Contractor,
Or leave orders at J. J. & F. W. I[illegible]ch, No. [illegible] street.

American Lightning Rod Co.
ANY person wishing Lightning Rods put up, any style rod, can have the same done, in the most satisfactory manner, by
DOUGHTY & GRANGER,
representing the
American Lightning Rod Co
Apply to
No. 53 Broad Street.
aug18—d1mo

Lincon and Robertson Co. Whiskies.

ARCHER CHEATHAM. GEO. S. KINNEY.

CHEATHAM & KINNEY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Lincoln and Robertson Co. Whiskies.
Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Apple and Peach Brandies,
Imported Brandies, Rum, Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and Champagne Wines.
CURACOA; ANISETTE, MARASCHINO, AND VERMOUTH.
Murphy Block, 44 South Market Street. - - Nashville, Tenn.
☞ Prompt attention given to the selection and shipment of orders. Lowest possible rates of freight obtained to all points throughout the United States. aug25—d3m

New Advertisements.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MIND READING, PSYCHOMANCY, Fascination, Soul Charming, Mesmerism, and Marriage Guide, showing how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose instantly. 400 pages. By mail 50 cents. Hunt & Co. 139 S. 7th st. Philadelphia.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE,
LA GRANGE, GA.
The collegiate year of nine and a half consecutive months opens the last Wednesday in September. The literary, music and art advantages are unsurpassed, and 20 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. Nine premiums for excellence in music and art were awarded pupils of this College at the State Fair within four years. Board and tuition per annum, $215. Write for Catalogue.
I. F. COX, President.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
MACON, GA.
The Thirty-ninth annual session begins Sept. 20th, 1876. The oldest Female College in the world. Location healthy. Curriculum extended. A full corps of experienced teachers in every department. Advantages—educational, social and religious, unsurpassed. For catalogues, containing full particulars, address Rev. W. C. BASS, D.D., President.

University of Virginia
Opens October 1; continues through nine months. It is organized into schools on the elective system, with full courses in Classics, Literature, Science with practice in Chemical and Physical Laboratories), in Law, Medicine, Engineering, Teaching and Agriculture. Apply for Catalogues to JAMES F. HARRISON, Chairman, P. O. University of Virginia, Albemarle county, Virginia.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.
Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising, many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.
aug15—d&wtw

Sale of Impounded Cow.

ONE COW, now in City Pound, will be sold to the highest cash bidder at the Pound, in rear of Station House, within the legal hours of sale, on Thursday, September 14th, 1876, unless sooner redeemed by the owner.
J. A. ANDERSON, Chief of Police.
Atlanta, Ga., September 7th, 1876—d1w

Catoosa Springs for Sale.

RARE CHANCE for INVESTMENT

By consent of all parties in interest, will be sold on

Thursday, Sept. 21, 1876,

at public outcry, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Catoosa Springs, Georgia, the following valuable real estate, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, known as CATOOSA SPRINGS, situate, lying and being in Catoosa county, Georgia, containing 330 acres, more or less, and adjoining lands of Harris Cotten, Nichols and H. H. Hickman.

The improvements are first-class and consisting of two large HOTELS, numerous cottages, and necessary outbuildings. There are numerous

Mineral Springs

on the premises, which are famed for their curative properties.

The property can be traded for at private sale until day of sale. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for papers. Titles guaranteed!

Parties desiring to inspect this fine property are referred to S. C. Hornsby, on the premises, or to Geo. W. Sapp Dalton, Georgia

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Augusta, Ga., in person or by letter.

H. H. HICKMAN.
August 1, 1877. aug3—dtd

E. B. EDWARDS & CO.
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
TENNESSEE, Corn, Sour Mash, Lincoln county and Apple Brandy, SPECIALTIES.
aug19—d1mo

GOOD CROPS!
Big Trade this Season!
THE FORT VALLEY MIRROR has the largest circulation of any paper in this section. Rates low down. Address
W. T. CHRISTOPHER,
aug15—d1m Fort Valley, Ga.

For Sale.
A CHARMING RESIDENCE in one of the most delightful parts of the city. The lot contains 1 1-6 acres, well stocked with fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Has a comfortable and very convenient 4-room cottage upon it, and a good well of cold freestone water. The lot is just far enough from the center of the city to be free from all malarial influences, and has one of the finest views to be obtained in the city. Price low and terms very easy. Owners only reason for selling being that he is about to leave the city. Also, a fine Horse and Carriage. Apply to G. W. ADAIR, Wall street, or D. A. SPENCER, Austell building. Payments in installments for four years.
aug27—deuntf

Dry Goods and Carpets.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS
Just Received at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S.
New styles of Fall Prints at 6 cents and upwards,
Splendid quality Bleached Goods at 8, 9 and 10 cents,
Extra wide Striped Pique, 10 cents yard,
An extra lot of Cheap Quilts, ranging 85 cents and upwards,
Our 50 cents BLACK ALPACA gives general satisfaction,
A lot of Hamburg Edging at 6 cents and upwards,
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, 2-Buttons, 50 cents and upwards,
Ladies' Colored Lisle Gloves, 15 cents a pair,
500 packages of WRITING PAPER, Envelopes to match, 15 cents a package,
BLACK SILK offered at old prices (regardless of the great advance),
A lot of SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, LINENS for traveling,
RIBBONS, HOSIERY (latest designs) offered very low.
We have a lot of
CARPETS!
WHICH WE OFFER VERY LOW. ALSO,
Matting, Oil Cloth and Window Shades.
A CALL WILL AMPLY REPAY.
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
38 Whitehall Street.
BRANCHES:
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., Charleston, S. C.
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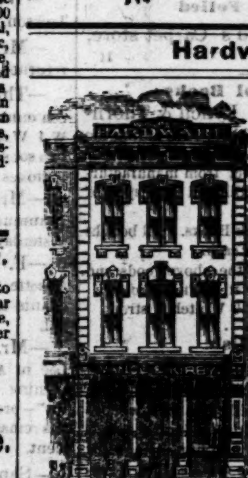
Saddles, Harness, &c.

J. T. GATHRIGHT. D. M. SPENCE. J. H. STUART

J. T. GATHRIGHT & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
Collars, Bridles, &c.,
248 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
All Work Warranted.
Send for Illustrated Price List and Catalogue.
sep5—d4mo

Hardware, Carriage Material, &c.



VANCE & KIRBY,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,
Wholesale Dealers in
HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,
Wagon and Carriage Material,
GUM AND LEATHER BELTING,
White Pine Sash & Doors, and Louisville Cement.
Agents For
LAFLIN and RAND POWDER Co.
AND
Fairbanks & Buffalo Scales.

Foundry and Machine Works.

E. Van Winkle,
Founder & Machinist,
MANUFACTURER OF

VAN WINKLE'S PATENT COTTON PRESS.
VAN WINKLE'S PATENT COTTON GIN FEEDERS.
Van Winkle's Patent Cotton Gin Condensers
Also, Cane Mills, Circular Saw Mills, Cob Crushers, Mill Work, Iron Fencing, Iron Building Work and all kinds of Light and Heavy Castings.
16, 18, 20 Foundry Street,
june6—d4m ATLANTA, GA.

Centennial Excursion.

1776. 1876
Centennial Transportation Arrangements
—OF THE—
GREAT ATLANTIC COAST LINE
—FOR—
THE ACCOMMODATION OF VISITORS FROM ALL POINTS SOUTH.

The Railways and Steamship Companies between Augusta, Georgia, and Philadelphia, comprising the ATLANTIC COAST LINE, will during the progress of the

Centennial Exhibition of United States,

present for the patronage of the citizens of the South, routes of transportation and forms of tickets upon which to reach Philadelphia, that will immeasurably excel all other lines in point of

Direct Daily Movement,
Comfortable Accommodation,
Variability of Transit,
Economy of Expenditure.

To enable this to be done, the combined resources of the RAILWAY LINES SOUTH OF NORFOLK, together with those of the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY and the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be employed and the individual TOURIST, the social party of ten, twenty or more, or the civic or military organization of 100 or 200, can each be cared for in a manner that will satisfy their desires.

Price Lists, Time Cards and all needful information are now in hands of all Agents of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

It will be the interest of every individual and each organization proposing to make this trip to communicate with the undersigned.

A Centennial Exhibition Guide Book as authorized by the Commission will be given to the purchaser of each Centennial Ticket.

A. POPE,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

Call on or address the following Agents of the Atlantic Coast Line:
JONAH H. WHITE, Macon, Ga.,
W. J. WALKER, Montgomery, Alabama.
H. V. TOMKINS, Atlanta.
M. J. DIVINE, Macon.
A. L. REED, Savannah.
sylm4—dtf

PREFERRED LOCALS

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

e Daily and weekly CONSTITUTION for speci en of our "news." mar22-dtf

Waiving the Homestead.

We are prepared to furnish, cheap blank notes containing the waiver of home, stead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office. apr21—dtf

Asphalt Side Walk.

As cheap as brick. For sample and reference call at office, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. O. A. SMITH. july21—d3m

BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

110 Whitehall Street.

sep2—d6t

The American People.

No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Hart-burn Water-brush, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet, since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggists, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. apr2—deod&weowly

Coal! Coal! Coal!

COAL CREEK COAL,
SUWANEE COAL,
SODDY COAL.

Either of the above coals at very LOW RATES during the summer. With daily receipts I am prepared to fill all orders with dispatch. Orders solicited. Office and Yard near the Post-office, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

JNO. F. EDWARDS, Agent.

july9—dsun-wed&fri3mo

Coal! Coal! Coal!

We are in daily receipt of Montevallo, Cahaba, and Coal Creek Coal. If you want a car load or more of the best, nicest selected Lump to be had, of either of the above three Coals, order from SCIPLE & SONS, aug15-dsun-tues&thur1m 59 Decatur street.

Montevallo Coal.

We have exclusive control of the Genuine Simon Pure, original Montevallo Coal Summer Prices Low by car load.

SCIPLE & SONS, aug15-dsun-tues&thur1mo 59 Decatur St.

New Advertisements.

Select literary school—Mrs. B. A Harper.
For the fall trade—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Assignee's notice—Wm. Rich.
Centennial excursion and what it costs.
Paints and oils—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Wanted to buy a house—Cash.
Black cashmeres—M. Rich.
The place for health and pleasure.
Trunks—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Houses for rent—J. Robinson.
Mosquitoes foiled—Wm. A. Haygood.
Centennial excursion—Thos. McGill.
McDonough street house for sale—A.
Off for the east—Mrs. A. O. Speigle.
5-room cottage for rent—Cottage.
House for rent—Mrs. L. B. Wright.
Roman and French corsets—M. Rich.
For councilman—James W. English.
To merchants—McMillan & Snow.
5th ward democratic club.
City church directory for this day.
Watches—Geo. Sharp, Jr.
Dwelling for rent—S. Kennedy.
Manufacturing jeweler—J. P. Stevens.
Employment wanted—Salesman.
Estey organs—G. P. Guilford.
Cigars, etc—Boem & Benhein.
Wait for McGill's grand centennial excursion.
Wholesale shoe house—M. Rosenheim.
Unclaimed letters—Benjamin Conley.
Bouquet soap—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Embroideries, etc—M. Rich.
Painting and drawing school—G. J. Corput.
Still closing out his big stock—John Keely.
Fall opening for the centennial—A. Satzky.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Dissolution of partnership—Hape & Duck.
Dress-making—Mrs. M. Rawls.
Scotch snuff—Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
Farm for sale—D.
Store and 3d floor to let—S. F. Salter.
Six boys wanted—Jack & Holland.
Trunk repairing—Atlanta Trunk Factory.
Fine $1 shirts—M. Rich.
McGill's next centennial excursion.
Candy and cracker factory—Jack & Holland.
Public school books—Lynch & Thornton.
Choice central residence for sale or rent—J. G. Reynolds.

The Place for Health and Pleasure.

Dr. Wilson has the celebrated Health-Lift now in his Turkish Bath rooms. Also, the Vibratory Machine for paralysis, wasted muscles, stiff joints, etc.

Addenda.

In the notice of the recent brilliant marriage of Colonel E. Y. Clarke, we fail d to mention the fact that the magnificent two manual thousand dollar organ, presented by Jas. P. Harrison to his sister, was made by J. Estey & Co., and sold by G. P. Guilford.

The Celebrated Black Diamond

Coal Creek and Montevallo, Ala., Red Ash Coal, sold at low summer rates, until 15th October, by W. S. WILSON. sep3—sun-wed&sun

Who Sells the Genuine Montevallo Ala., Red Ash Coal?

W. S. Wilson has the exclusive agency for Aldrich & Co.'s Montevallo Coal, the only Pure LUMP Montevallo Coal brought to this market. If you want the Genuine Montevallo send your orders to W. S. Wilson, 25 N. Broad street. sep3—sun-tues-fri&sun

5th Ward Club.

The 5th ward Democratic Club will meet in the SENATE HALL Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock sep10—sun&tues

Special Bargains in Bleached Goods.

We wish to draw the attention of the ladies to our stock of Bleached Goods, which is offered at astonishingly low figures. Our 9 cents Bleached challenges competition. Call at sep6-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

Centennial Excursion.

McGill has for his next excursion a selection of as nice ladies and gentlemen as ever agreed to go in a party together, and all who will wait and join this excursion will have one of the BEST trips of their life, as all who went with him on his first will testify to the fact that they never had such a pleasant trip. 1t

THE CENTENNIAL GUIDE.

The Best Published.

Every one going to the Centennial should have one of these Guides. Price only 25 cents. Sent post-paid for that sum. Call at, or address PHILLIPS & CREW, aug17—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Marseilles and other Quilts.

A lot of full size White Quilts ranging from 85 cents and upwards. Call at FURCHGOTT, BENDICT & Co.'s.

Kid Gloves.

A large lot just received, ranging 50 cents and upwards. Also, Lisle Thread Gloves from 15 cents upwards, at sep6—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co,'s,

Ladies' Writing Paper.

500 package latest styles paper and and envelopes to match, ranging from 15 cents upwards. They are offered at almost half their value. Call at 6-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

The Georgia Railroad will run special trains from Atlanta and Covington to Stone Mountain to-morrow (Sunday) to accommodate persons who desire to attend the Baptist Association. Trains will leave Atlanta and Covington at 8:00 o'clock a. m., and leave Mountain at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Only one-half fare will be required to go and return free—to make it an inducement for a large attendance

By order of Superintendent.

sep9—d2t ED. A. WERNER, Agent.

STATE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Kimball House, Wall Street.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Dr. G. W. HANDY......................President.
W. W. BELL............................Cashier.

Paid in Capital, $50,000.

This bank pays seven per cent. in terest, compounded semi-annually, on savings deposits from one dollar to any amount,

It also issues certificates of deposit payable on demand, and bearing seven per cent. interest if the money is left thirty days or longer.

june26—d6m-h-c

White Pique.

A large lot just received and offered and offered at 10 cents a yard, worth 15. Call at sep6—dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

Waiving the Homestead.

We are prepared to furnish, cheap, blank notes containing the waiver of homestead. Send your orders to CONSTITUTION office apr21—dt

Centennial Excursion and What it Costs.

Editors Constitution—By arrangments which I have perfected and TESTED, a gentleman and wife accompanying my excursions can make the round trip, spending two days in Washington city, and six in Philadelphia for $145 00.

This includes railway and sleeping car fare both ways, FIRST CLASS hotel accommodations, street car fare, gate fees, etc. Also an excursion to Mount Vernon from Washington city.

Respectfully,

1t THOS. McGILL.

Closing Out Dress Goods.

Very nice styles offered now at 20 and 25 cents.

New style Fall Prints at very low figures.

Call at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s.

Centennial Excursion.

McGill's next *Grand Centennial Excursion* will leave Atlanta, October 3d, and all who wish to take the trip with McGill had better make application for sleeping car arrangements at once, as he is rapidly filling up. 1t

Executive Department Notes.

Governor Smith has appointed the following Notaries Public:

Gwinnett county—A N Homas, 316; A G Harris, 404; E Mathews, 405; W G Wigley, 406; L M Griswell, 407; J M Hutchins, 408; J B Coffee, 478; W B Haygood, 550.

Laurens county—Q S Harvard, 345.

Emanuel county—John Oglesby; 49.

Cherokee county—Seaborn Jones, 960.

Twiggs county—W W Bozeman, 324.

Centennial Excursion.

Wait for McGill's next excursion as he has SUPERIOR AND BETTER arrangement for his people than any other parties in the same business.

Notice.

In accordance with an order from the Hon. Lawson Black, register in bankruptcy, I have this day turned over to Mrs. O. A. Spiegle the balance of the entire stock of goods, and transferred back all unpaid accounts held by me as assignee. All parties indebted to the said O. A. Spiegle will therefore pay to her at her old stand No. 60 Whitehall street.

WM. RICH, Assignee.

ATLANTA, Sept. 9. 1876 sept10-3t

To Merchants.

Before buying your fall stock of groceries, call on McMillan & Snow, No. 25 Marietta and No. 11 Forsyth streets. 1t

Mosquitoes Foiled

At Wm. A. Haygood's Carpet store, 21 Marietta street 1t

Public School Books

Still to be found at Lynch & Thornton's notwithstanding the heavy rush during the past week.

Also, received to-day, direct from manufacturers, 40 reams Note, Letter, Bill and Cap Paper, of the best finish.

A large lot of Heavy Blank Books. All bought from first hands, strictly for cash.

We invite inspection of the above goods and prices. LYNCH & THORNTON, sep10—d2t 19 Whitehall street.

J W. English.

Elsewhere appears the announcement of this gentleman for councilman from the fifth ward. Mr. English is a man worthy of the confidence of our citizens, for his sound judgment, financial ability and honesty and for his numerous charities. He was, besides, a gallant confederate soldier.

For the Fall Trade.

Messrs. Hunt Rankin & Lamar, the wholesale druggists, are increasing their stock, and as they sell only at wholsale, are prepared to give better figures to merchants, and are attracting a large amount of business to Atlanta which has hitherto gone to other markets. Dealers should call on them or send their orders.

Supreme Court.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

4 Atlanta	8	13 Coweta	16
5 Southern	2	14 Rome	11
6 Oconee	2	15 Cherokee	7
7 Albany	30	16 Augusta	12
8 Southwestern	33	17 Middle	4
9 Pataula	12	18 Ocmulgee	14
10 Chattahoochee	16	19 Eastern	29
11 Macon	26	20 Brunswick	2
12 Flint	28		

ATLANTA, GA., September, 9.

No. 20. Argument concluded.

No. 22. Fletcher, ex'r, vs. Renfroe, treasurer. Mandamus, from Fulton.

George N. Lester; McCay and Trippe; W. S. Thompson, for plaintiff in error.

N. J. Hammond, attorney general, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Hammond, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday next.

WATCHES.

Just received another consignment of those celebrated Gold Watches for ladies and gents' wear, this being the third lot I have sold in the past sixty days. Remember, I am offering these watches at hard pan prices, and am instructed by the owners to close out this lot in the next thirty days. Each watch guaranteed for three years from date of sale My customers and all who know me will take notice. I tell you now is the time for a bargain in a fine watch

sept10-tf GEO. SHARP, JR

Gen. Lee's Portrait.

Editors Constitution:—The portrait of Gen. R. E. Lee may be found in the pavillion on the left of the main entrance to memorial hall, on the left of the door as you enter the pavillion In the same pavillion may be found those exquisite mosaics loaned by the pope; also that beautiful tapestry work the martyrdom of St. Agnes. The pavillions would naturally be visited first and before the eyes and mind are weary. I much prefer the position it has to a position in some of the departments where there are so many portraits of distinguished persons. It stands alone to be admired by all southerners. The portrait is not mentioned in the catalogue, owing, I suppose, to the lateness of it being sent.

MRS. M. L. B.

Bruising Around.

Uncle Billy Markham is not regularly employed in the revenue service, but he is "still-hunting" nevertheless. He thinks to get ahead of Candler by his agility in getting around the district upon the sly and talking to his old clock-customers. He 'drapped' off the freight train at Jonesboro on Thursday and scattered a few copies of the "Kennebec Bloody Shirt," but could not be prevailed upon to make a speech. He doesn't look happy over the prospects of the the canvass. In fact, he looks sick with the "dry gins."

A Happy Wedding.

On Thursday evening at St. Paul's church, by the Rev. W. A. Dodge, Mr. J. J. Tolbert was wedded to Miss Ella Hendree. The attendants were Miss Lulie Hendree and Mr. W. W. Russ, Miss Moultrie Tolbert and Mr. Geo. Sponslur, Miss Lizzie Armstead and Mr. J. G. McWhorters, and Miss Lulie McHan and Mr. M. S. Tolbert.

After the ceremony the smiling groom and bride were escorted to the residence of the groom's mother, where a bounteous spread of the delicacies of the season was ready for the wedding guests. The occasion was a very felicitous one and many generous wishes and prophecies were made to the happy and well-mated pair.

TOWN TOPICS.

—The gentleman alluded to in our issue of Monday last, as having created the stampede from the hotel at Tybee arrived here yesterday morning from Savannah, as free from yellow fever as he is from small pox. So much for this scare, which so suddenly turned a lively hotel into a place as solemn and deserted as a tomb.

—One of the best things that has yet happened in connection with the influx of Savannah refugees occurred in front of the National hotel on Friday night. Quite a number of refugees were talking there, when a Savannah gentleman came along, and looking at the crowd a moment, remarked, "Well, this is a pretty showing for Savannah." One of the crowd promptly replied, "Yes, and you are another runaway from the yellow fever." Throwing himself on his dignity the gentleman said: "That's a great mistake, I did not run away from the yellow fever, I am a loyal citizen, and came up to the great flag raising." This reply was received with hearty applause, followed by a drink all around, as a sure preventative for yellow fever.

—The family of Rev. T. E. Skinner, D. D., of Macon, have taken rooms at the Kimball house for a short time.

—Mr. G. A. Howell, a rising young lawyer, and a most modest and agreeable gentleman, has refugeed here from Savannah, and report says he will not return alone.

—Judge W. T. Chisolm and Captain Robert Falligant, of Savannah, are among the latest arrivals at the Kimball house.

—"Caste" will be rendered by the Atlanta dramatic association next Thursday evening. September 14th, at DeGive's opera house. The caste of characters is as follows: Eccles, Mr G W Kates; Hon Geo D'Alroy, Mr Will Moyers; Captain Hautree, Mr Ad Barnett; Sam Gerridge, Mr Ned King; Dijon, Mr Harry Johns; Esther, Miss Ella Leavitt; Polly, Miss Mamie Scofield; Marquis de St Maur, Miss Susie Chichester,

—Bishop Beckwith came down the Western and Atlantic railroad yesterday morning, and went down to Barnesville on the noon train of the Central railroad, where he will officiate to-day.

—The Rev. I. S. K. Axon, D. D., of Savannah, has returned from his summer vacation to look after his afflicted parishioners.

—Dr. R. J. Nunn, who left Savannah some weeks ago for an extended tour abroad, hastened back to Savannah on account of the yellow fever.

—Mrs. W. W. Gordon left for Savannah last night, having provided a safe place for her children in this vicinity during the fever. She joins her noble husband, who has remained at his post of duty, and done efficient service for the sick and suffering.

—Thomasville has taken prompt steps to aid the people of Savannah, and will be among the very first to render valuable assistance.

—Hon. T. M. Norwood, left for Barnesville last night, to be absent for a few days.

—There was a trotting race on the Thunderbolt course at Savannah, on Thursday for a purse of $100, with six entries, despite the yellow fever.

—We are glad to see that Mr. S. L. Solomonson has recovered his from long spell of sick ness. He is again at his post, ready to sell customers clocks, watches, jewelry, etc. Success to him.

—A large crowd of negro excursionists left yesterday for Columbus.

—Col. Ed Cox and family have returned from their visit to Tennessee.

—We are pleased to learn that R. S. Jackson, is improving, and will soon be out.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rucker have returned from the centennial.

—The following have gone to the centennial via the Kennesaw route: J B Peck, W J Warlick, W Goodnow, wife, daughter and two sons, Col E C Peters, A S R; J W Stokes, W F Stokes.

—Mrs. Agnes Turner and Otto L. Braumuller left for New York via the Air Line yesterday to make purchase of fall stock.

—F. J. Ludette, of the Washington Gazette, is in the city, and will call on our merchants to-morrow in the interest of that journal.

—Mr. Ed Lee, son of Col. Sanders W. Lee, of Atlanta, died in Americus, Wednesday evening, of what is known as 'Lee county fever"—probably a severe type of bilious fever. His remains were taken to Atlanta for interment.

—Senator Jones, of Florida, passed through here yesterday en route for home. A number of our citizens waited on him to induce him to remain over and deliver an address on politics, but he excused himself on the ground that his first duty was at home.

—Mrs. A. Speigle leaves this evening via Air Line R R for New York, to purchase her stock of millinery and fancy goods.

—Read the notice of Mrs. Harper's school.

—The Pomological society met yesterday. S T Jenkins read an elaborate essay on "Scuppernongs," and J J Toon delivered a brief address on "Roots."

—The Kennesaw house at Marietta has a large number of guests. J Q A Lewis is popular with all classes, while Will Lewis is an Adonis among the fair sex.

—S. K. Johnson, jr., is one of the handsomest blondes in the state.

—Our Marietta friends should keep a sharp lookout to-day on two newspaper men up there on a visit. The "strawberry blonde" has a "previous engagement," while the brunette gentleman has a wife and seven children —adopted. They will try to pass off as single gentlemen in order to board at "Alvira Slimmens'."

—The Colquitt hat and Colquitt collar introduced introduced in Georgia by M C & J F Kiser & Co., are all the rage. Don them, and at once you rise to the dignity of a full grown granger.

—Mess. Boem & Benheim, cigar and tobacco merchants have moved their entire stock of goods from the fever-stricken city to Atlanta. They have opened a wholesale house here, and will, we learn, remain permanently in business here.

—Mr. Rosenheim, one of Savannah's most popular merchants, has moved his entire stock to Atlanta, and will open here a wholesale shoe house. He has rented a store-room in the Kimball house, and has already received a large stock of goods. He has been doing a business in Savannah for twenty years and comes to us highly recommended. We welcome him to Atlanta.

THE RADS MOVING.

Specimen Letter From the President Committee.

We present below from the original the style of letter which is being sent to parties in every ward and district of the city and county They are moving silently and mean mischief. The democrats must be equally alert for without full and complete organization, Fulton may repeat her miserable *faux pas* upon a former occasion. Here is the letter:

ATLANTA, GA., September 8th, 1876.

Mr. Bomar, President Hayes and Wheeler Club, First Ward, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR—The Fulton county executive committee having decided to appoint committees of organization in every ward in this city, yourself, D Barwald and John Murphy, have been duly appointed such committee in the first ward. Your committee are earnestly requested to thoroughly organize your ward by a Hayes and Wheeler club, if not already done, and if possible, get every republican voter in the ward to join. Please send me the names of your club officers, and communicate frequently with me. Too close a scrutiny cannot be made as to whether your members have paid their last year's taxes. Voting depends upon taxes for 1875 being paid. Yours truly,

VOLNEY SPALDING,
Ch'n'n Fulton Co. Ex. Com.

Aid for the Sufferers.

We acknowledge the reception of the following amounts for the Savannah sufferers:

James W English, $10; J W Fear, one barrel Belle of Kentucky flour; W T Newman, 50cts.

We will cheerfully receive all contributions, however small, for this noble purpose.

MARIETTA'S MASQUERADE

FAIRY FEMALE FORMS FITTINGLY FURBELOWED FLIT FLEETINGLY.

Bizarre Affair—Beauty and Brilliancy Blend in an Aureola of Pleasure.

Friday night the guests of the far-famed and popular hotel the Kennesaw house at Marietta, enjoyed one of the most pleasant and brilliant masquerade parties that has ever occurred in north Georgia. Mr J Q A Lewis and Will M Lewis, were indefatigable in their efforts to make it a success. Nothing occurred in the slightest degree to mar the harmony of the occasion, notwithstanding there were several hundred persons in the ball room at one time. Much of the success of the affair was due to the tact and management of Mrs S K Johnson, whose personal charms and grace of manner renders her popular with all; one of the loveliest of her sex, her affability and courtesy makes her lovelier still. By nine o clock there were gathered over

ONE HUNDRED MASQUERADERS

on the floor, arrayed in all conceivable styles of costumes.

Miss Ellen Howell in her rich dress was really "Queen of Hearts."

Miss Alice Lacy hid her rare beauty beneath a Domino.

Miss Ira Cleland—"Girl of the Regiment" A regiment of admirers followed her.

Miss Ella Hammett sustained the role of Miss Alvira Slimmers. Her bonnet was *en regle* with the make-up of Miss Alvira. She displayed conspicuously:

"Boarders taken in
by
Alvira Slimmers.
Single gentlemen preferred."

Miss Bessie Cleland—Centendial Scholar.
Miss Ella Lewis—Domino.
Miss Ella Atkinson—Indian Girl—the best rendered character, every part perfect.
Miss Annie Prescott—"Maid Marian.
Miss Fannie Prescott—Witch of the Alps.
Miss Helen Prescott—Maid forlorn.

Miss Blanche Walton, of Augusta—Peasant Girl. Her regal beauty was brought out more vividly by her dress and her graceful manner evidenced the queen, though she was clad in a peasant's garb. A reporter of the CONSTITUTION had the pleasure of "swinging corners" with her and lost his heart.

Miss Addie Setze naturally, without dress, filled the role of "sweet sixteen."

"Night" had two lovely representatives in Misses Katie Williams and Cliff Cook. They were as superb as a midsummer night's dream.

Miss Rogers was lovelier than a "rainbow."

England's grand old queen, Elizabeth, had a royal representative in Miss Nannie McCleskey, He would be a poor Englishman that did not do her homage.

Miss Willie Swoll, of Savannah, as a "Fairy" was a success.

The "Vanity" of Miss Lula Hammond was perfect, though assumed.

Miss Mollie Setze filled the role of a "Young lady of 1876" naturally.

Nothing could be lovelier than the "Maiden blush" of the queenly Miss Kate Phillips The character, like the personation, was a perfect gem.

Miss Eloise Stovall, of Cartersville, as a "Grand Duchess" won all hearts. In grace, dignity and beauty she is entitled to the character.

Mrs Sallie Hyer asserted her claims to higher esteem by her rendition of the "Girl of the Period."

Miss Clara Kolb—Black domino.

"Night" and "Morning" were gloriously contrasted by Miss Mamie Lester and Miss Ella Lewis. Both made up a perfect golden day.

Miss Sallie Swoll, of Savannah, represented "Georgia." Her stately mien and queenly carriage amply fitted her for the character.

Miss Carrie Whitlock and Maggie Nichols as "Flower Girls," were justly popular.

But there were so many that we have not space to enumerate all. We note only a few of the young gents.

T J Bostwick, of Augusta, as a "Royal Jap" attracted great attention, as did his fa four feet long

J H Crowder represented Solomon Swop; Mr Buttolph, "Last of Peatime;" Mr Beckwith, "Broadway Swell;" Napoleon B Merryman as "Lowlow, the clown;" Cook Howell, the "Ghost"—all well executed.

Fred J Magill, as Knight of the Golden Cross, was as handsome as the knightliest of knights and immensely popular.

W E Johnson, as "Captain Jinks," was the cynosure of eyes.

A representative of the CONSTITUTION appeared as "Casa Bianca," but his quiet demeanor gave no evidence that he was the boy who stood on the burning deck.

The "Widow Machree," of Eugene Speer was faultless.

Dancing was kept up until 1 o'clock.

A representative of the CONSTITUTION was introduced to a partner who, mistaking him for some one else, said:

"Charlie, where's that diamond ring you promised me this evening?"

She discovered her mistake soon.

Prof. Nichols superintended the dancing, and everything went merry as a marriage bell A number of wedding bells will soon be ringing.

LETTER FROM SAVANNAH.

What the President of the Benevolent Association Reports.

Hon. A. R. Lamar, of Savannah, now in this city, has received a letter from Captain John F. Wheaton, president of the Benevolent association, from which letter we extract:

After referring to the slight abatement of the scourge the previous day, he says:

"The impression is that it was due to a change of the wind to the southeast and consequent atmospheric modification. Whether it is permanent or only temporary cannot be yet decided. As our country market supplies are cut off, the market people being unwilling to come to town, we stand in need of chickens, eggs and such like supplies as will not spoil in transportation Also such financial aid as can be furnished as our funds are called upon daily and are nearly exhausted."

Capt. Wheaton also reports business going on well and everybody working together to stay the suffering. A few cases have been highly malignant but were in the hands of the best medical men. The only fear now is that the physicians may be worn out obeying the call made upon them,

Col. Lamar will will proceed to visit the towns upon the Air-Line, State road and West Point road, with a view of gathering the contributions which may be made to suffering Savannah. Let them be liberal ones everywhere.

Markham House

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 9th.

James A Beeks, Griffin; E L Brinson, Burke county Ga; A N Graunstein. Savannah; W B Parks, Macon; W Irving Vinals, United; States coast survey; Charles J Miller, Savannah; W D Palmer. Macon; Wm C Chase, New York D Klein, city; Mrs W H Goodrich, Mrs L F Goodrich, Mrs S A Walker, Miss Agnes Walker, Ga; T L Frayer, Marietta; T J Slack, Ga; A K Park, Greenville, Ga; Henry W Fisher, Montgomery, Ala; H T Mass, H A Tyler, J Leatherwood, Iuka, Mississippi; G H Catter, Ga; J H Dobson, Baltimore; R W Leatherly, Dalton; C P Gregory, St Louis; J H Goffe, W and A R R; Mrs S W Thornton and servant, Tolbotton, Ga; W J Thornton, city; J C Andrews, New Orleans; George W Germany, wife and two children and servant, Mrs E A Champion, Mrs E A Larcomb, Savannah; W J Branan, Augusta; O Wattson, Virginia; P R Younge, Savannah; John Isnam, city; S Hyde, Charleston; O C Leonard, Y Gibbs Savannah; J B Y Warner, Greensboro Ga; J W Rucker and wife, city; A D Kendrick, Americus; J P Wagener and wife, Mobile, Ala; L H Snead, city; M C Wilcox, Ga; D W Appler, city; L H Clapp, Savannah; E G Taylor, New York; W C Garner, Ga; D J T Banks, Griffin; Dr John Westmoreland, city; Thomas B Fahy, New York; J A Wilson, Baltimore; O A Dawson, Ga; E Dallas LaGrange.

—Thompson has the choicest, best flavored oysters in the market—first of the season—and is having "a run" upon his popular restaurant in consequence.

Atlanta Cotton Factory.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 9th, 1876.

Mr. H. I. Kimball President of the Atlanta Cotton Factory—

DEAR SIR: Please find under cover my check for $36, to pay balance on my two shares cotton factory stock, though large portion of it is not due until 1st of December next. I am not flush in money, at this time, but on the contrary I am to-day needing for present, pressing business purposes, ten times as much as this check, but as I know you are needing the money from all stock subscribers, and I subscribed in good faith, intending to pay, to help the Atlanta cotton factory I think every subscriber, (after seeing, what Dr. N J Bussey, of Eagle & Phenix mills, Columbus, says about the Atlanta cotton factory after he had visited it to-day,) should pay at once, as the judgment of such men as Dr Bussey is worth a mint—his success in manufacturing proves it. Dr Bussy says: "The people of Atlanta should be proud of the Atlanta cotton factory and give its projectors every possible encouragement. Fifty men in Atlanta, who are large property owners, I could name, should now subscribe $2,000 each and pay cash down, then property in twelve months would be benefitted double the amount they subscribe, and besides the stock in the factory will pay 10 per cent annually, and I expect it. But if you did not pay dividends, I will be benefitted, vastly, as you will furnish employment to one thousand persons, and that one thousand will consume," Belle of Kentucky flour and Golden hams, and our retailers can supply them, and our whole salers supply the retailers, and I the wholesale trade; so you see how it works. Push ahead with your cotton factory. You are doing more for the general prosperity of Atlanta than any five men within the city corporation, to say nothing of what you did toward building up the city years since. Men of your energy and your friend Goodnow, superintendent of the rolling mill, are the men to build up the trade and prosperity of the Gate City, the head center of Georgia. Respectfully,

J. W. FEARS.

Jewelling and Engraving.

Elsewhere will be found the stylish card of J P Stevens, manufacturing jeweller, engraver and lithographer, No 34 Whitehall street. Mr Stevens is an excellent artist and master in his profession. He has a competent corps of workmen and the very latest improved machinery, and in all lines of work advertised we feel confident that his establishment cannot be excelled. His terms are liberal and his work always satisfactory. Mr Stevens is building up an important branch of industry in our city and will be entitled to a most liberal patronage.

CITY LOCALS.

Jack & Holland.

Atlanta Commonwealth.

Atlanta is becoming famous for her manufactories, and her citizens take more pride and interest in them now than ever before. The famous candy and cracker factory of Jack & Holland is more extensive, and is doing a larger business than even the people of Atlanta are aware of, and those of our citizens who have never been in it, should go through the various departments. By the courtesy of Mr. Jack, we looked through his house this morning from the saleroom, on the first floor, to the packing room in the fifth story, and were agreeably surprised at the immense business done by this wide-awake and well known establishment. Every variety of candy, cake and bread are made daily in such quantities as would surprise any who have not seen the work. They are doing an immense wholesale business, supplying the towns along the several lines of railway leading from the city for hundreds of miles, as well as in the adjoining States. Their retail trade employs a dozen active clerks, and there is no busier mart of trade and industry within the confines of the Gate City. They were the first to put soda water down to five cents a glass, and one can get a saucer of ice cream for cents that would cost 25 cents in other times. A look through this establishment will pay for the time occupied.

New Auction and Commission House

—BY—

WINTER & SHACKELFORD,

Corner Wall and Loyd Streets, opposite the Markham House.

We give special attention to the selling of Real Estate and Renting Houses. Also, selling goods of every description. We have fine rooms and can show goods to advantage. Send along your Household and Kitchen Furniture. Quick sales and prompt returns. WINTER & SHACKELFORD.

sep3—dsun&sun

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT.

ATLANTA, GA. September 9, 1876.

Cotton quiet at 9¾ for middlings.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	46
Air-Line Railroad	00
Georgia Railroad	25
Central Railroad	13
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2
West Point Railroad	15
Total	101
Receipts previous	244
Total	345
Stock on hard September 1	296
Grand total	641

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	00
Shipments previous	42
Total	42
Stock on hand	599

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Money dull at 1@2. Sterling weak at 5.

Gold firm at 110¼@110⅜.

Governments dull and strong; new fives 115⅝.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks dull, unsettled and feverish; New York Central 105¾; Erie 10¼; Lake Shore 51¾; Illinois Central 85; Pittsburg 99½; Chicago and Northwestern 37⅛; preferred 61; Rock Island 105.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $36,044,361; currency $31,906,908. The sub-treasurer paid out $54,000 on account of interest and $3,100 on bonds.

Customs receipts to-day $251,000

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,218 bales; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11¾.

Futures opened firmer; September 11 19-32@11 21-32; October 11 9-16@11 19-32; November 11⅝@11 17-32; December 11 17-32@11 9-16; January 11¾@11 21-32.

LIVERPOOL, September 9.—noon—Cotton middling uplands 6 1-16; middling Orleans 6 3-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,500; American 2,700; futures firmer; holders asking 1-32 advance; middling uplands nothing below low middlings October delivery 6 1-16: new crop middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped December or January per sail 6⅛.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, September 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 818 bales at 11 9-16@11⅝.

Net receipts 5 bales; gross 5.

Futures closed steady; sales 14,000 bales; September 11 19 32; October 11¾; November 11 15-32@11⅝; December 11 15-32@11¾; January 11 19-32@11⅝; February 11¾@ 11 25-32; March 11 15-16@11 31-32; April 12⅛@12 5-32; May 12 9-32@11 5-16; June 12 7-16@12 15-32; July 12 19 32.

GALVESTON, September 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; exports coastwise 200; net receipts 1,417 bales; gross 1,417; sales 630

NEW ORLEANS, September 9.—Cotton in good demand; middlings 10¾; low middlings 10¼; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 345 bales; gross 401; sales 900.

MOBILE, September 9.—Cotton stiff; middlings 10¾; net receipts 297 bales; gross 337; sales 100; exports coastwise 180.

SAVANNAH, September 9—Cotton firm; middlings 10½; net receipts 1,914 bales; gross 2,134; sales 894

CHARLESTON, September 9.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 817 bales; sales 200; exports coastwise 312.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, September 9

Flour firm; good demand for Minnesota, which are scarce; southern common to fair extra $4.70@$5 00; good to choice do. $6 05@$8 50.

Wheat 1@2c better; fair export and milling demand; rejected 93; new winter red western $1 18; new amber St. Louis to arrive $1 20.

Corn steady; fair export and home trade demand; graded mixed 55½@56.

Oats quiet and firm; good trade demand.

Coffee quiet and firm.

Sugar dull.

CHICAGO, September 9.

Flour quiet and firm

Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 00 cash; 98⅜ October; No. 3 Chicago spring 89@90.

Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 44⅜@44½ cash; 44⅛ October; 43⅝ November.

Oats strong and higher; No. 2 scarce at 34 cash; 33⅞ September; 33¾ October.

Rye active, firm and higher; cash 61@62.

Barley strong and higher; cash 77.

Pork strong, higher and unsettled; $16 50 cash.

Lard strong and higher; cash 10 80; October 10 42½.

Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 9; clear sides 9½.

Local and Business Notices

Do not fail to try M. Rich's first-class and spendid fitting $1 00 Shirts. A new lot just in. sep10—d1t

John Keely

Still closing out his summer stock at greatly reduced prices, viz:

Elegant Black Iron Grenadines 35c, reduced from 60c.

Extra Fine Black Iron Grenadines 40c, reduced from 65c.

100 pieces new Printed Muslins 8 to 10c per yard —fine goods.

75 pieces English D'Bege 25c per yard, reduced from 35 cents.

100 Black Silk Parasols 65c, reduced from $1 25 to close out.

150 Elegant Colored Silk, Serge Parasols, large size, $1 00 each, worth $3 00.

EMBROIDERIES.

3000 yards Jaconet Edgings and Insertions one-third their value.

2,000 yards white Muslins, of all grades, reduced to close out.

JUST RECEIVED;

3,000 yards Red Flannels from recent immense sales in New York at about half price.

3,500 yards White Flannels from New York sales, at little over half price.

1,000 yards 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings from recent immense sales in New York at little over half price.

568 doz. Best Quality, Misses Striped Cotton Hose, from recent forced sales in New York, 25c per pair, well worth 50 to 65c.

—AND—

Six hundred pieces of the newest and handsomest Fall Prints made, best quality, CHOICE THINGS.

ALSO,

New Ties, New Rouchings, New Belts, New Goods in many lines, fresh, cheap and desirable, sep10—d1t JOHN KEELY'S.

If you want nice Embroideries, Crochet Trimmings and Rufflings, at a nominal price, go to M, Rich. sep10—d1t

White Pine Sashes Doors and Blinds

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,

31 and 33 Broad street, near the Bridge.

july6—dtf

The Patent Roman and a full line of other French Corsets to be had only at M. Rich's. sep10—d1t

The Trade Review Paper

Of The Constitution will appear about September 10th. Every merchant should set forth his business in it, and send extra copies throughout the country. aug26—dtf

Special Inducement to Housekeepers.

M. Rich offers Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Feather Tickings, Table Linens, etc., at remarkable low prices. Be sure and give M. Rich a call. sep10—d1t

Trunk Repairing.

Trunks covered and repaired.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,

sep10-sun, tue, fri 92 Whitehall.

Black Cashmeres! Black Cashmeres!

Attention is called to the elegant selection of Black Cashmeres just received at M. Rich's. sep10—d1t

Trunks! Trunks!!

500 Ladies Saratogas

100 Gents' Monitors,

Just made and at bottom prices. No connection with any other house in the city.

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,

sep10-sun, tues, fri 92 Whitehall.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite Grand Central Depot. Baggage taken to and from this depot to Hotel free. 350 elegant rooms. Elevator. European plan Restaurant, supplied with the best. Prices moderate. Cars and stages pass this Hotel for all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia Depot for Centennial. june20 - d3tawtf

Announcements.

For Councilman—5th Ward.

The friends of James W. English announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep10 - dtd

For Councilman—Third Ward

The friends of J. M. Baice take the liberty of announcing his name as a candidate for Councilman from the Third ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep8—d1mo

For Councilman.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. P. Pattillo as a candidate for Councilman from the Second ward subject to the Democratic nomination. sep8—dtd

Editors Constitution: Please announce the name of Dr. M C. Martin, for Councilman from the Fourth ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep8—dtd

For Councilman—First Ward.

The friends of Dr. J. D. Turner take the liberty of announcing his name as a candidate for Councilman from the first ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep7 dtd

For Alderman.

His friends and fellow-citizens respectfully announce the name of M. T. Castleberry as a candidate for Alderman at the approaching Municipal election, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep8—dtd

For Councilman from Fourth Ward

We are authorized to announce J. F. Burke as a candidate for Councilman from the 4th Ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. sep6—dtd

For Tax Receiver.

I am a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, at the election to be held in January next. WM. MCHARRAN. sep9—dtd

For Ordinary.

I am a candidate for election to the office of Ordinary of Fulton county in January next, without submitting my claims to the intermediate primary election as it is now proposed aug22—dtd D. F. HAMMOND.

For Mayor.

We are authorized to announce Dr. N. L. Angier as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the Democratic nomination. aug12—dtd

We are authorized to announce J. A. Richardson as a candidate for Mayor, subject to the Democratic nomination. aug10—dtd

For Council.

The friends of Mr. Jesse P. Dean beg leave to announce his name as a candidate for Council from the 5th ward, subject to the Democratic nomination. Mr. Dean will faithfully look after the best interests of the city, and will be sustained by many voters. aug27—d3tawtf

Manufacturing Jeweler.

Church Directory.

PAYNE'S CHAPEL, LUCKIE STREET, REV T H Timmons pastor. Preaching at 11 A M, by the pastor, and at 7:40 P M, by Rev W J Wood. Sunday school at 9 A M. Class meeting at 3:30 P M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Strangers invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MARIETTA street, Rev J H Martin, pastor. Preaching at 11 A M and 8 P M, by Rev J J Robinson, D D, of Eufaula, Ala. All are invited and welcome.

ST. PAUL'S, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, CORNER Bell and Hunter streets. Rev. W. A. Dodge, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 4:30 P M, sharp.

EVANS CHAPEL, CORNER CHAPEL AND Stonewall streets, Rev W C Dunlap, pastor in charge. Preaching at 11 A M by Rev D F Hammond, and at 7 P M. by Rev W B Smith. Sunday school at 3:30 P M.

TRINITY (METHODIST) CHURCH, CORNER Whitehall and Peters streets, Rev W F Cook pastor. Preaching at 10:45 A M, by the pastor, and at 8 P M, by Rev Dr J E Evans Sunday school at 9:00 A M.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, CORNER WALTON and Spring streets, Rev George McCauley, rector, and W H Hunt assistant. Services at 10:30 A M, and 8 P M. Sunday school at 5 P M.

Y. M. C. A. PRAYER MEETINGS. HALL 68 Whitehall street. Prayer meetings as follows: At the Atlanta Benevolent Home at 3. Jail at 3. Surgical Institute at 3. Y M C A Hall at 5 P M Strangers are especially invited to attend the meeting at the hall.

SIXTH METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH, junction Peachtree street and Merritt's avenue, Rev W C Dunlap, pastor. Monthly communion at 10:30 A M and preaching at 7:30 P M, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting weekly on Thursday night

MISSION OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, North Avenue, Rev. D C Peabody in charge. Services at 10:30, A. M. every Sunday, and at 8 P M on Tuesday nights. Sunday school at 9 A M. During the coming temporary absence of Mr. Peabody the Rev Mr Hunt will be in charge.

MISSION OF THE REDEEMER, CASTLEberry Hill, Rev Peabody in charge. Services at 8 P. M., with Holy Communion, Evening service every Friday at 8 P M. Sunday school at 4 p m.

During the coming temporary absence of Mr Peabody the Rev Mr Hunt will be in charge.

REV W H CRAWFORD, Cumberland Presbyterian, will preach at 11 A M, and at 8 P M. at the hall Young Men's Christian Association, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.

THE Second Anniversary of Pierce Chapel Sunday school will be held at the Chapel, Rawson street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All friends of the Chapel are invited to attend. E Bennett Chamberlin, superintendent.

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c, will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR SALE—A great bargain—a good farm of 202¼ acres, very well improved. Five miles from Atlanta. Good road to the city. $2,500 cash. Address D., 85½ Whitehall street. sep10—d1t

TO LET—Store room No 51 Broad street; also, 3d floor of same building. Nice and comfortable. Apply at once to Dr. S. F. Salter, 53 Broad street. sep10—d1t

WANTED—At Jack & Holland's, 36 Whitehall street, six sprightly boys, from 12 to 17 years sep10 - d1t

WANTED—To buy a neat comfortable cottage house with five or six rooms, on a good neighborhood, low down for cash. Address Cash, care this office sep10—d1t

FOR RENT—A five room dwelling, pleasantly located on corner Fair and Pulliam street Rent cheap Apply to S. Kennedy, 5 Pulliam street. sep10—d4t

FOR RENT—That eligibly situated dwelling of 7-rooms and double tenements house, No. 43 Cooper street. Unexceptionable neighborhood, large lot, excellent well of water. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate J. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 5 East Alabama street. sep10—d1t

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, a $2,000 house on McDonough street, carefully located. Address "A," Constitution office sep10—d1t

MRS. B. A. HARPER, of 11 years experience in teaching, will open a select Literary School at Good Templars' Hall on Marietta street, Monday, September 11th, at 8:30. A central location for both ends of Peachtree. Terms as moderate as any teacher in the city. Special terms made with patrons who desire their daughters instructed in any of the ornamental branches, and Music on Piano and Guitar. Rev. W. P. Harrison, Pastor Wesley Chapel, reference. sep10—d1t

FOR RENT—A neat 5-room cottage Good order. Excellent neighborhood. Reference. Address Cottage, this office. sep10—d1t

FOR RENT—A comfortable house, No. 66 E. Peters street, between Loyd and Washington streets. Apply to Mrs. L. B. Wright, on the premises. sep11—dsun-tues-thur&sun

A GOOD business man of great experience and a first class salesman, with several years knowledge of the trade on the roads connected with Atlanta, wants employment. Best references. Address "Salesman," care J. E. Owens, Markham House. sep10—d1t

A GENTLEMAN owns a four acre block in West End, near street cars, on Lee street, wants to build on half of the lot, and sell the other half for funds to build with. Prefers to sell to some one who will improve. Lot beautifully located, nice grove and lies well. Address C., this office. sep7—d1t

FOR SALE—The Property of Mrs. Eckford situated in Edgewood, Georgia. 2½ miles from Atlanta. A comfortable house and six acres of land. For further information call on C. G. Eckford, at Chamberlin, Boynton & Co, sep6—d1w

I WILL SELL OR RENT (to be used as a private residence only) my house, No. 13 Houston street, near Peachtree street. The House is centrally located, large and as good as new. J. G. Reynolds. sep6—dtf

WANTED—To rent, four to six room cottage, in good repair. Apply to W. L. Peel, at Bank of the State of Georgia, sep5—d1w

FOR RENT—A good finished house 171 Forsyth street, below Garnett. Apply next door at Mihalovitch's. sep5—dtf

I WANT to purchase a 25-horse power Engine, in perfect order, with or without boiler. Send price and where the Engine can be seen. Address A. B., Atlanta, P. O. aug30—d1t

ADVERTISE in the Annual Trade Review of the Constitution, Sept. 10th. aug26—dtf

FOR RENT—Store room in "Planter's Warehouse, Marietta street, adjoining my office. C. H. Strong. aug20—dtf

FOR RENT—Boarding House centrally located. A part of rent taken in board. Apply to ——, Constitution office. june17—sunTuesSat

FOR SALE—That choice vacant lot, corner of Washington and Peters streets. Also, a nice farm near Atlanta Apply to B. B. Spencer. sep3—dsun&tues

FOR SALE, OR FOR RENT—From 1st of next October, comfortable dwelling of eight rooms on half-acre lot, on S. Forsyth street. W. P Pattillo. sep8—dtfsun&tues

NEW YORK BOARDING—33 West 33d Street. Central location. Moderate charges. Superior board. Family and single rooms. july11—d3taw16t

FOR RENT—Two houses on Whitehall street, Nos. 177 and 185. Apply to D. Smith, 65½ or 173 Whitehall. june18—dsun&f

New Advertisements.

Painting and Drawing School.

Mr. C. J. CORPUT,

Peachtree Street, No. 47,

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

sep10—d1t

Fall Opening

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL.

GENTLEMEN who intend visiting the Centennial, or desire to be well dressed, at home, will find it to their interest to give me a call, at

No. 10 Alabama Street.

I have a beautiful and varied line of

Gentlemen's Goods,

and am prepared to furnish suits of the

Latest Styles,

and at prices that will prove satisfactory to all who may honor me with their patronage.

A. SATZKY.

sep10—d1e

Garrett's Scotch Snuff

In Tins and in Packages.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Cashmere Bouquet Soap

and a large stock of assorted

Toilet Soaps,

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR RELIABLE

Paints & Oils.

We have a large stock of the best quality of goods in this line, and our prices are bottom.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

sep10- dtf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in October next:

The partnership interest of Walter D. Adair, deceased, in the property of Adair & Brothers, consisting of a one-third interest in the Store House and Lot occupied by Adair & Brothers; said house has a basement and two stories fronting 34 feet on Alabama street and running back in parallel lines about 150 feet to the railroad right-of-way.

Also, one-fifth interest in a Dwelling House and Lot on Loyd street, lot 34 by 60 feet, with an 8 room house, known as the Hoyle lot.

Terms—Twelve months credit.

Sale made for distribution.

A. D ADAIR and
G. B. ADAIR,

Surviving partners of Adair & Brothers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and style of Duck & Co. has this day by mutual consent been dissolved by the withdrawal therefrom of Dr. Samuel Hape The business will be continued at the same place and under the firm name of Duck & Co. by H R S Duck, who retains entire control of the assets of the old firm and will wind up the business of the same, and will pay all the debts due from said firm and collect all demands due said firm.

SAMUEL HAPE,
H. R. S. DUCK.

September 9, 1876. sep10-1t

MRS. M. RAWLS,

(LATE OF SAVANNAH.)

DRESS-MAKING,

46 WHITEHALL STREET,

Opposite Clarke's Building, ATLANTA, GA.

sep10-3t

GEORGIA, Fulton county,

Ordinary's Office, September 9, 1876.

OBERT H. ALSTON has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., September 30th, 1876, at my office.

sept10—w2w DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time and money averting sickness and suffering. Each single specific the well tried prescription of an eminent physician.

No.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	50
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	50
3.	Crying-Colic, or Teething of Infants,	50
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	50
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	50
6.	Cholera-Morbus, Vomiting,	50
7.	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,	50
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	50
9.	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	50
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	50
11.	Suppressed, or Painful Periods,	50
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	50
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	50
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	50
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	Piles, blind or bleeding,	50
19.	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Influenza,	50
20.	Whooping-Cough, Violent Coughs,	50
21.	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings,	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	Dropsy and Scanty Secretions,	50
26.	Sea-Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27.	Kidney-Disease, Gravel,	50
28.	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges,	1 00
29.	Sore Mouth, Canker,	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed,	50
31.	Painful Periods, with Spasms,	50
32.	Sufferings at Change of Life,	1 00
33.	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat,	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions, $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and Book, $6 00

These remedies are sent by the case or single vial to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Medicine Co.

Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Sale by all Druggists.

COLLIER & VENABLE,
THEO. SCHUMANN,
Agents for Atlanta.

june23—deod&wly-n-r-t-r-m